1790.

Publick Days at Holkham
are the Thursdays in July & August
except the Assize Week.

In future they are to be the two
last Thursdays in July & all in
August except the Assize Week.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

* South and North Tower Attics. see pag. 132.

Hare, since the Earl's Death, been fitted up with Book-Cases, and with the addition of the Space, in the Roof over the Statue-Gallery, between the Towers, formed into a Library of nearly 106 Feet in Length; in which a great number of old Editions of Printed Books, brought from the other Libraries belonging to the Family, are deposited. Upon the upper Shelf are placed, by way of Ornaments, twenty-three Plaster Casts of Greek, Roman, and Modern Busts; many of which were moulded from antique original Marbles, and sent to England by M. B.

** Chapel Wing Bedchamber. see pag. 133.

King James II. a whole-length Portrait, by Sir Peter Lely.

Charles II. a Half-length.

William III. a Ditto.

In the Closet.

Lady Wivill, Sister to the Earl of Leicester,
His Sister, Mrs. Roberts,
Lady Grace Pierpont, a Head. } Children.

Dressing-Room.

Twelve Drawings in Chalk, Sketches of Views about Holkham, decorated with Garden-Buildings, by Zucarelli.

One Drawing by Mr. Kent.

Seventy Prints of different Hands.

Rustic Parlour.

A small Bronze Figure of Jupiter.

~~Four~~ Five large Views of the Ports of Sicily.

Four Drawings of Holkham House.

The foregoing quotations & the Mss. remarks in pag. 118. are taken from Brettingham's Plans &c. of Holkham. printed in 1773.

BRITISH MUSEUM

over the Door in the Hall (inside) is the following Inscription in gold Letters. see pag. 110.

THIS SEAT, on an open barren Estate,
Was planned, planted, built, decorated,
And inhabited the middle of the XVIIIth Century
By THO^{s}. COKE EARL of LEICESTER.

Method of passing thro' the Rooms at Holkham in shewing the House.

First the Company were taken into the Billiard Room and when all met they were shewn first

The Hall. Then
The Great Dining Room.
The Strangers Wing.
— Statue Gallery.
— Family Wing.
— Drawing Room.
— Saloon.
— Suite of Rooms in a line with the Chapel
— Chapel.
— State Bedchamber &c.
— North State Bedchamber &c. Then

return into the Hall where they first began.

(mems Aug. 21. 1792.)

BRITISH MUSEUM

579. b. 31

Gal 4 FF 6

THE

NORFOLK TOUR:

OR,

Traveller's Pocket Companion.

BEING

A CONCISE DESCRIPTION

OF ALL THE

PRINCIPAL TOWNS,

AS WELL AS OF THE

Noblemens and Gentlemens Seats,

And other REMARKABLE PLACES.

IN THE

COUNTY of NORFOLK.

Compiled from the moſt authentic Hiſtorians and modern Travellers, and corrected to the preſent Time.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

An INDEX VILLARIS for the COUNTY,

AND A

Liſt of the Palaces and chief Seats in ENGLAND.

The Fourth EDITION, greatly enlarged and improved.

Neſcio qua natale ſolum dulcedine cunctos
Ducit, et immemores non ſinit eſſe ſui.

NORWICH:
Printed and ſold by R. BEATNIFFE, in Cockey-Lane,
MDCCLXXXVI.

113

PRESENTED BY
MUSEUM
S.S.B.
BRITANNICUM
LADY BANKS.

PREFACE.

THE Hiſtories of Norfolk, and its principal Towns, are compriſed in ſo many volumes folio, quarto, and books of all ſizes, as collectively are too voluminous and expenſive, and many of them too ſcarce, to be eaſily procured; for this reaſon I have endeavoured to compreſs into as ſmall a compaſs as poſſible, to be uſeful to a Gentleman Traveller, an epitome of what to me ſeemed worthy of particular notice in the county; compiled from the labours of Camden, Spelman, Blomfield, Parkin, Swinden, Mackrell, Browne, Martin, and others of leſs conſequence. Great additions have been made to the former deſcriptions of Norwich, Lynn, Yarmouth, Thetford, and Bury. The accounts of Bungay, and the Monaſtery of St. Bennet in the Holme, have been extracted from Manuſcript papers of the late

Mr.

Mr. Thomas Barber, of the Cuſtom-houſe, in Yarmouth, which came into my poſſeſſion on purchaſing his valuable Library. The entire account of ſeveral other places are alſo now firſt added, as are the Parochial Liſt, lately taken, of the Inhabitants in Norwich, a Liſt of the Knights of the Shire for the County, from the Reſtoration, and of the Repreſentatives for the city of Norwich, from the year 1700 to the preſent time, with the ſtate of the poll at each conteſted Election; theſe have been in part extracted from Manuſcript Copies, and I believe are not to be found complete in any other printed book. An Index Villaris for the County is alſo added, ſpecifying the diſtance in meaſured miles of each town from Norwich, with the hundred in which it lies. The Houghton Collection of pictures having been ſold, and removed out of the kingdom, a ſhort Catalogue of them only is here inſerted, with the prices paid for each by the Empreſs of Ruſſia. The Biographical part is conſiderably enlarged, and in ſhort, from the additions, alterations, and I hope improvements, made in almoſt every

every part of the book, ſince the publication of the Third Edition in 1777, it may perhaps more properly be called a new work, than the reviſal of an old one.

Where I have compiled from the Works of others, I anſwer for a faithful tranſcript of the ſenſe only: Where any remarks of my own are advanced on ſubjects of taſte, to which almoſt every man fixes a different line of perfection; they have ever been advanced with diffidence, and I hope will be judged with friendly candour.

If in making theſe numerous additions, corrections, and emendations, and endeavouring to notice thoſe changes, which the deſtroying hand of time, or the improvements of modern ingenuity, daily occaſion, it ſhould be thought that I have ſelected ſome things which might as well have been omitted, and neglected others of greater importance, I plead in excuſe, that I cannot flatter myſelf ſo far as to imagine, that out of ſuch an heterogeneous maſs of materials as I have turned over, I can have choſen thoſe parts only which will be approved of by

every

every reader; I know 'tis impoſſible, but I have done my beſt, and if in general I ſhould be thought to have compiled an uſeful, and in ſome inſtances, an entertaining book; I am perſuaded, that the ſmaller defects of inelegance of expreſſion, or literal errors will be chearfully overlooked, and that the Norfolk Tour will merit a continuance of that favourable reception, which the three former Editions have ſo amply experienced

NORWICH, R. BEATNIFFE.
Aug. 27, 1786.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 208. Bury St. Edmund's is ſituate on the Weſt ſide of the river Bourn or Lark, which is navigable from Lynn to Fornham St. Martin's, a village about a mile North of this town.

P. 210 l. 10. after whole, *add*, of the town.

l. 25 *dele*, a

P. 211. Add, by way of Note, refering to Mary Queen of France, l. 5. When her tomb was repaired by Sir John Cullum, Bt. a lock of hair was procured from the Corpſe, which he preſented to the late Ducheſs of Portland, and at the ſale of her Muſeum, in May 1786, it ſold for the *moderate* price of SIX GUINEAS.

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J. L. Banks 1790.

THE NORFOLK TOUR.

THE moſt uſual Rout taken by travellers, intending to make the tour of Norfolk from the Metropolis for pleaſure, is by way of Chelmſford, Witham, and Colcheſter, in Eſſex; Ipſwich, Woodbridge, Saxmundham, Yoxford and Loweſtoft, in Suffolk, to

YARMOUTH.

The Saxon name of this town was *Jiermud* that is, the mouth of the River Garienis or Yare, which riſes at Weſt Rudham, more than fifty miles from this place, and after being joined by the Wenſome, Waveney and Bure, diſembogues itſelf into the German ocean, at the Fort, about a mile and a half below the town.

The preciſe time of the Town's being firſt built, and whether it was the ancient Garianonum of the Romans, where the Stableſian Horſe lay in garriſon to protect the coaſt from the predatory incurſions of the pirates, has employed the pens of our moſt reſpectable topographical hiſtorians.

The furious and formidable inſurſions of the Goths and Vandals into the Roman Empire, and the ſtill more formidable inteſtine diviſions, of that once brave and generous people, made it neceſſary for them to withdraw their forces from theſe diſtant provinces, to the more immediate defence of Rome and Italy. Many of the native inhabitants, are ſaid to have accompanied the Romans on their leaving Britain, and thoſe very probably being the flower of the nation, England preſented a fair and inviting field of plunder to every bold and neceſſitous adventurer. Foremoſt of theſe ſtood Cerdick, called the warlike Saxon, who having it is ſaid, harraſſed the Iceni, that is the people of the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge and Huntingdon, with a grievous war, ſet ſail from Yarmouth, for the Weſt, where he founded the kingdom of the Weſt Saxons, and returning from that expedition about the year 495, inſtead of ſettling at Garianonum, (Burgh-Caſtle according to Camden) built a new town upon the moiſt and watery field on the weſt ſide of the River Garienis, and called it Jiermud, or Yarmouth, but the ſituation proving unwholſome, they removed to the other ſide of the river, then from the ſame Credick, called Credick-ſand, and there built this new town, wherein, (according to * Domeſday-

* The ancient Notitia of England called Domeſday-book, contains a ſurvey of England, begun in 1681, and finiſhed in 1686 in the time of William the Conqueror, and is ſtill preſerved in the Exchequer. It is in two volumes, a greater and a ſmaller; the greater contains a ſurvey of all the counties of England, except Northumberland, Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Durham, and part of Lancaſhire, which 'tis ſaid were never ſurveyed: the ſmaller volume contains Eſſex, Suffolk and Norfolk.

book) there were ſeventy Burgeſſes, who were Merchants and Traders at ſea, in the time of Edward III. called the Confeſſor, (1054.)

Sir Henry Spelman in his Icenia, mentioning the antiquity of Yarmouth, introduces a ſtory, that Lothbroch the Dane, in a boat by himſelf, being hawking for Birds near the iſlands of Denmark, was driven by a ſudden tempeſt acroſs the ſea, and entering one of the mouths of the Yare, then running by Caſtor, the other being near Gorleſton, landed at Reedham; that Lothbroch becoming very expert in hunting, aſſociated with Bern, huntſman to Edmund King of the Eaſt Angles, whom he ſoon excelled, this creating envy in Bern, he murthered Lothbroch in the woods, but was detected by the affection of Lothbroch's dog, and being convicted, was put alone into Lothbroch's boat, and committed to the mercy of the winds and waves, which carried him to Denmark, where being examined on the rack concerning Lothbroch's death, concealed his being the perpetrator of that horrid act, and attributed it ſolely to Edmund, King of the Eaſt Angles. Hinguar and Hubba, immediately raiſed an army of 20,000 men, and taking Bern for their guide, ſuddenly ravaged all Eaſt Anglia, overcame Edmund, took him priſoner, and ſoon afterwards beheaded him with a ſword, and by theſe means put an end to the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles in the year 870. The inference drawn from the ſtory, fabulous as it undoubtedly appears, by Sir Henry is, that as Lothbroch in his diſtreſs muſt have paſſed cloſe by Yarmouth, which he would have alarmed by his cries,

had ſuch a place then exiſted, therefore, as it is not mentioned in that relation, conſequently, it was not then in being, This ſeems to be very inconcluſive argument, but being given by ſuch reſpectable authority, we inſert it here, leaving every reader to draw his own concluſions; it being our province to ſtate the facts only as they appear in reſpectable authors.

In a memorandum quoted by Dr. Brady, out of the Cottonian Library it is ſaid, that the town of Great Yarmouth was ſituated [built] by the King of England's progenitors, long before the conqueſt: and in the preamble to the petition of the Bailiffs, &c. of Yarmouth to King James I. for a new charter, and extenſion of privileges, it is ſtated, that the town received its original foundation from the ſea, being a ſand in the ſea in the year 1000, that this ſand within 100 years following was joined to the county of Norfolk on the north ſide, the River Yare ſtill running on the the ſouth and weſt ſides; that within 100 years next following, it was grown firm land, was built upon and inhabited. This brings the hiſtory of the foundation of the town to pretty near the year 1200, and it was in the 9th year of the reign of King John, that is 1208 that leave was given to the Burgeſſes to chuſe a Provoſt or chief Magiſtrate from amongſt themſelves, but to be approved of by the King, and was made a Free Borough upon paying to the King, * 55l. per annum, in lieu of Cuſtoms ariſing from the

* In conſequence of Kerkeley Road being added to the bounds of Yarmouth; (in the 44th Year of the Reign of Edward III. 1370) it now pays 60l. annually into the Exchequer, except the Land-tax.

the Port of Yarmouth. The date of this Charter may properly be ſtiled the grand Æra of Yarmouth, as from hence it has been one of the firſt Sea-ports in the kingdom.

Swinden calls this laſt, a looſe and unſatisfactory account of the origin of Yarmouth, and modernizing Sir Henry Spelman's Hiſtory of it as given in the Icenia, compared with manuſcript authorities in the Town, ſays, "That all the Records of Yarmouth "univerſally agree, that the place where Yarmouth "now ſtands was originally a ſand in the ſea, which "by degrees appeared above water and became dry "land; that Fiſhermen from different parts of "England, eſpecially the Cinque-Ports, reſorted "here annually during the Herring Fiſhery, and "finding the place very convenient for their buſi-"neſs, they erected temporary Booths or Tents; and "he thinks this to have been the ſtate of Yarmouth "at, or ſoon after the arrival of Cerdick the Saxon, "and his companions, in five ſhips, in the year 495. "That after this, it became famous for the reſort of "Fiſhermen from Norway, Holland, France, &c. "that the firſt Settlement or appearance of a Town, "was upon the weſtern bank of the River Yare, "from whence they removed, and began to build "houſes in Cerdick-ſand, but the time of this re-"moval is not preciſely aſcertained. The firſt "houſes are ſaid to have been built upon Fuller's "Hill, where St. Nicholas Church now ſtands, pro-"ceeding northerly towards the Haven at Caſtor. "About the year 1066, the Yare at Caſtor began to "be choaked up with ſand, which induced the inha-

"bitants to remove towards the South Channel, near "Burgh-caſtle, the preſent harbour, by which means "the northern became in a great meaſure deſert-"ed." This, the ſame author ſays, "happened "at the time when Biſhop Herbert began to build "St. Nicholas Church, that is, about the year "1123, and that upon the entire ſtoppage of the "North Haven, the town increaſed very rapidly to-"wards the South, and had not the incloſing it with "a wall (begun about 1284 and finiſhed 1338) "preſcribed the limits, in all probability, St. Ni-"cholas Church would have been at this time ſtand-"ing alone."

YARMOUTH is a pleaſant ſea-port town, at the Eaſtern extremity of the county of Norfolk, built in the form of an oblong quadrangle of 133 acres, on a peninſula; is encompaſſed on the South and Eaſt by the ſea, on the North by the continent, and on the Weſt by the river Yare, (over which there is a handſome draw-bridge, lately re-built at the expence of 2150l.) which divides it from Suffolk. It extends rather more than a mile [1770 yards] along the river from North to South, and is near three furlongs in breadth [603 yards] from Eaſt to Weſt, ſtands near two miles from the Haven's mouth on the South, and about half a mile from the ſea Eaſtward, has four principal ſtreets, running from North to South, and 156 narrow lanes or *rows* interſecting them in the oppoſite direction, is encompaſſed with a wall on the Eaſt, North, and South ſides 2240 yards in length, having 10 gates and 16 towers, extends along the Eaſt bank of the river 2030 yards, the whole circuit being 4270 yards, or two miles and 75 yards; is ſaid to contain 15000

inhabitants, and was formerly one of the * Cinque-ports, It is 123 miles N. E. of London, and 22 miles E. of Norwich long. 1, 42 W. lat. 52, 46 N.

This town furniſhes the ſheriffs of Norwich, with 100 herrings every year, which are baked in twenty-four paſties, and they are obliged by charter to deliver them to the King wherever he is. By this tenure the city of Norwich holds the manor of Eaſt Carleton.

The ſituation of this town is very commodious for trade, the river Yare being navigable from hence to Norwich, which is 32 miles, for keels of forty tons burthen; beſides there is a navigation by the Waveney to Bungay, the South parts of Norfolk, and the North of Suffolk.

The Mackarel generally come upon the Yarmouth coaſt about the middle of May, and continue there near ſix weeks, during which time prodigious quantities are catched, and ſent principally to the London and Norwich markets; no leſs a number than 30,000 have been ſent to Norwich at one time, and ſold at about a penny a piece in a few hours.

The

* The Cinque-Ports, that is, the Five Ports, from their Eaſtern ſituation on the coaſt of England, immediately oppoſite to that of France, had acquired the reputation of ſending out the moſt expert mariners in the kingdom, and were accordingly moſt confided in by the Kings of England, from whom they obtained a particular juriſdiction of their own, were called by way of eminence the Cinque-Ports, and were governed by ſome nobleman bearing the title of Lord Warden. The Cinque-Ports are, Haſtings, Dover, Hithe, Romney, and Sandwich; to which Rye and Winchelſea are now added.

The herrings come by the North of Scotland in prodigious ſhoals, paſs through the narrow ſeas by the Land's-end at Cornwall, and arrive on the coaſt of Yarmouth about the * 20th of September, at which time the fiſhing-fair begins, and continues all the month of October; by which time the herrings draw off to ſea, ſhoot their ſpawn, and are no longer fit for merchandize, at leaſt not thoſe that are taken hereabouts. Every veſſel that comes to fiſh for the merchants from any part of England, is allowed to catch, bring in, and ſell their fiſh, free of all duty or toll. The average value of the fiſhing boats compleatly fitted for the ſea, may be eſtimated at 600l. each, ſome of the largeſt coſt near 1000l. A ſingle boat has been known to bring in 12 laſt of herrings at one time, a laſt is 10 barrels or 10,000 herrings, and when cured, are worth about 18l. In the year 1784, fifty-five boats were fitted out from Yarmouth, forty from Loweſtoft, and ſixty-two came from Holland to this fiſhery. Each boat carries eleven hands.

During this time, the Land ſeems covered with People, and the river with barks and boats, buſy day and night, landing and carrying off herrings.

The veſſels uſed in fiſhing are of two ſorts, barks and cobles. The cobles are open boats, which come from the North, from Scarborough, Whitby, &c. and generally bring in two or three laſts of herrings, each. The barks come from the coaſts of Kent and Suſſex, as Folkſtone, Dover, Rye, and Brighthelmſtone, Theſe veſſels come to be let out, to fiſh for the

* The Dutch are obliged to be at Sea, and wet their Nets on the 21ſt of September. The Yarmouth Fiſhermen ſeldom go out before the 26th.

merchants and tradeſmen of Yarmouth, during the fiſhing ſeaſon.

About one hundred veſſels, are employed in this fiſhery, and between forty and fifty in the exportation; and when it is conſidered what numbers of people are always buſy on ſhore, in ſalting, drying, and packing in the time of the fiſhery, as alſo the employment it occaſions during great part of the year to the coopers and ſhip-wrights, it may eaſily be imagined that this Fiſhery is of the firſt conſequence to the town of Yarmouth. In the beginning of the Reign of King Charles II. Yarmouth employed 155 boats and barks, *communibus annos*, in the North Sea and Iceland Fiſheries. Fifty thouſand barrels of herrings, which ſome magnify to ſeven thouſand laſts, containing ſeventy millions of herrings, are generally taken and cured here in one year. Theſe herrings are for the moſt part exported by the merchants of Yarmouth, the reſt by thoſe of London, to Italy, Spain and Portugal.

Theſe fiſheries, together with another to the North Seas for white fiſh, called North Sea Cod, a briſk trade to Holland, France, Norway and the Baltic, for deals, oak, pitch, tar, and all other naval ſtores; the exportation of corn and malt, which is ſaid many years ago to have amounted to two hundred and twenty thouſand quarters a year; the ſhipping of the greater part of the ſtuffs manufactured at Norwich for foreign markets; the importation of coals, which is allowed to amount to 45,000 chaldrons annually, on an average, with other articles of merchandize from the

North,

North, and the heavy goods from London, conſigned to Norwich, Bungay, Beccles, &c. all together occaſion much buſineſs, and employ abundance of hands and ſhipping.

Beſides fiſhing veſſels, upwards of 300 ſhips belong to this port; and the ſeamen, as well maſters as mariners, are juſtly eſteemed amongſt the ableſt and moſt expert navigators in England.

After viewing the Quay, the Aſſembly-houſe, and St. George's Chapel, the Batteries, and Fort, with perhaps a fleet of Fifty or ſixty merchant ſhips under ſail, which is not at all an uncommon proſpect from off what is called the Denes, there is nothing in the place more worthy of notice, than the very elegant and extraordinary performances at Mr. Ramey's houſe on the quay; who has furniſhed a parlour with drawings of Mrs. Ramey's execution with a hot poker. There are ſeveral pieces of ruins, after Panini Giſolphi, &c, a Dutch ſcating-piece, and ſome landſcapes. The neatneſs and minute accuracy with which they are done are wonderful. There is frequently a ſpirit in the ſtrokes ſuperior to the original prints.

Mr. Boulter, in the Market-place, by great induſtry, with much taſte, and at a conſiderable expence, has collected a curious aſſortment of Engliſh and foreign birds and beaſts, ſhells, corals, corallines and ſea fans; an aſſortment of ſpars, fluors, chryſtals, agates, onyxes, ſardonyxes, prophyries, and other beautiful ſtones; petrified ſhells, corals, woods, Ferns and other antediluvian remains; many ſpecimens of ores, metals, ſemi-metals, ſulphurs, ſalts and foſſils; fiſh,

dried

dried and in ſpirits. Britiſh, Roman, Saxon and Engliſh coins and medals in gold, ſilver and copper; antique bronzes; carvings in wood, ſtone and ivory; old ſeals, rings, amulets, fibulas, keys and ſpurs; old paintings on ivory, copper, wood and canvaſs; ancient weapons of war, and warlike habiliments; antique illuminations on vellum and paper; pieces of ancient ſtained glaſs; braſs figures and inſcriptions; Britiſh celts, Roman urns, pateras and lachrymatories, many warlike inſtruments, dreſſes, fiſhing tackle, &c. &c. brought from Otaheite and other iſlands in the great South Seas, by the ſhips who went that voyage under the command of Captain Cooke; many natural and artificial curioſities both ancient and modern; an exact model of the Mars (a 74 gun ſhip) taken from an inch ſcale, and properly rigged. The whole commodiouſly diſpoſed in a convenient room for view: and his ſhop may perhaps, not inaptly be called, a neat magazine of modern niceties.

A traveller wiſhing to ſee this town to advantage, with reſpect to amuſement, ſhould make it a viſit in the bathing ſeaſon, during the months of July, Auguſt or September, when a great deal of genteel company, from London, moſt parts of the county, and Suffolk, aſſemble here, either for the purpoſe of health or pleaſure.

A cart of a ſingular conſtruction, adapted to the narrowneſs of the *rows* of this place, and uſed in no other town in England, merits a ſhort deſcription; eſpecially as it is ſaid that more work may be done with it,

it, and at leſs expence, than with any other carriage in the ſame ſpace of time. The length from the tip of the ſhafts, or ſtrings, to the extreme of the ſeat is twelve feet, the breath three feet and a half; the wheels being two feet nine inches high, are ſometimes made of one ſolid piece of poplar or aſh, five inches thick, without tire; but theſe are not ſo much in uſe as formerly: they are now generally made with ſpokes and fellies; ſhod with tire, the ſpokes being mortiſed into the axletree, which is a cylindrical piece of oak twelve inches thick, having an iron pin of about an inch diameter, drove through the whole length, and projecting about four inches at each end; theſe work in two ſtrong ſtaples fixed into the under part of the ſtrings behind. Over the wheels the ſeat is placed, upon which the company ride for pleaſure. The driver, with a ſhort whip, ſtanding before upon the croſs ſtaves of the cart, guides the horſe with a rein. Theſe carriages are never drawn by more than one horſe, the ſhafts being faſtened to a collar on the top of his ſhoulders, the horſe having a cart-ſaddle on his back, over which goes the back-band. There are a number of theſe carts daily employed in carrying goods to and from the ſhipping, and about the town, and they are variouſly conſtructed according to the ſeveral purpoſes of pleaſure and buſineſs, the brewers having them of greater length, and thoſe uſed for pleaſure being lighter than the common work-carts, which have two iron pins ſtanding upright through the ſeat, about nine inches long, for the conveniency of faſtening goods to; upon the ſeat and croſs ſtaves at the bottom, the whole about ſix feet in length,

length, all kinds of goods are placed. In Summer, and particularly during the bathing ſeaſon, which is from the latter end of July to the beginning of October, a number of theſe vehicles, which the people of Yarmouth dignify by the name of *coaches*, are let out to company who viſit the town, and chuſe an excurſion to the Fort, an airing upon the Denes, or a jaunt into the country. The carriages for theſe purpoſes are generally painted red, green, or blue, and may be had for a few hours for two ſhillings, horſe and driver included. The horſes uſed here are remarkable good trotters; but from the uncouth conſtruction of the carriage, they ſeem to go thundering and blundering down the narrow rows, which the carts ſo exactly fit as not to be overturned, and along the ſtreets, in a very diſagreeable manner. In excurſions to the Fort, you are drove over the Denes nearly all the way, from whence there is a moſt charming proſpect of the Sea. For a company to have been at Yarmouth, and not to have rode in one of theſe carts, to the haven's mouth, the bath and the whole length of the quay, is to loſe perhaps one of the greateſt pleaſures this town is able to afford. Upon the whole the Yarmouth cart-coach is the moſt convenient, uſeful, and whimſical carriage uſed in this kingdom,

Queen Anne by charter dated March 11, 1703, being the 25th granted to this town, ſettled the form of government as it continues to this day, that is, in a Mayor annually elected, by a very uncommon mode, on the 29th of Auguſt, and ſworn into office September 29th, upon which day an elegant entertainment is

given to the corporation, and the Mayor's particular friends.

The Corporation conſiſts of a mayor, who is a juſtice of peace for life, high-ſteward, recorder, ſub-ſteward, deputy mayor, who are juſtices of the peace, eighteen aldermen, a town clerk, thirty-ſix common councilmen, two chamberlains, a water-bailiff, and other inferior officers. Yarmouth ſent repreſentatives to parliament in the reign of Edward I. (Ed. reigned from 1271 to 1307) which is as early as Norwich and Lynn: they are choſen by the Freemen, in number about 500, who are free by inheritance or ſervitude, and the returning officer is the mayor. The arms are *per pale gules and argent, three demy lions empaling three herrings tails.* The corporation has particular and extenſive privileges; the mayor and aldermen being conſervators of the Ouſe, Humber, Wherſe, Derwent, Air and Dun, within certain limits of each river; and here is a court of record and admiralty. The liberties of Yarmouth extend to St. Olave's bridge on the Waveney, to Hadley-croſs on the Yare, and to Wey-bridge on the Bure; up to one of which there is a grand proceſſion in July every year. A fair is annually held here on Thurſday and Friday in Eaſter week. The markets on Wedneſday and Saturday, are plentifully ſupplied, particularly with fruits and vegetables, which are here remarkably good. The polite amuſements of the Theatre, Aſſembly-room and Concerts, during the bathing ſeaſon, render the reſidence of ſtrangers, perfectly agreeable; and thoſe who are fond of fiſhing, ſhooting, ſailing or bowling, will find ample opportunities of gratifying thoſe inclinations.

Thirteen

Thirteen ſhips are employed in the carrying trade, between London and Yarmouth, ſeven from Dice Quay and ſix from Symond's Wharf, one from each Wharf ſailing every Saturday. The expence of freight is about 20s. per ton, except hogſheads of ſugar, and other heavy articles for the grocers, which are brought at a much cheaper rate. The keel freight and other expences upon goods conſigned to Norwich, is about half as much as the ſhip freight.

Four ſhips are employed in the Hull trade, which go and come alternately.

A Stage-coach paſſes three times a week between Yarmouth and London. The Mail Coach once every day, and a Machine from Yarmouth to Norwich twice every day, during the ſummer ſeaſon, and once every day in the winter, except Saturday. The Barge comes from Norwich every Monday and Thurſday, and returns the next days, in which there are good acccommodation for paſſengers, who may by this means, make a moſt agreeable trip in fine weather.

The Quay is allowed to be the longeſt and handſomeſt in Europe, that of Seville in Spain only excepted, being 1014 yards from the South gate to the bridge, above which, for ſmaller veſſels, it extends 1016 yards, i. e. the whole length is one mile 270 yards, and in ſome places it is 150 yards in breadth; from the bridge to the South gate, it is decorated by a handſome range of buildings, amongſt which the Aſſembly-houſe makes an elegant appearance; add to this, that active ſpirit of induſtry ſo eminently conſpicuous amongſt all ranks, but eſpe-

cially the mercantile people of Yarmouth upon the quay, and its being almoſt the only agreeable walk in or near the place, render it infinitely the pleaſanteſt part of the town, and beſt ſituation for trade.

The market-place is a handſome area, and if the croſs was taken down and re-built in the modern ſtile of architecture, and the houſes ſituated upon the Eaſt ſide improved, it would be inferior to few in the kingdom; there alſo wants a convenient fiſh market, and 'tis ſhocking to ſee butchers daily ſlaughtering calves, ſheep, &c. in the center of ſuch an opulent town, reſorted to by crowds of genteel company from almoſt every part of England.

The Theatre is a neat modern building, and ſtands on the ſcite of a chapel formerly belonging to the Dutch congregation. The Norwich company of comedians perform here for the ſpace of ſix weeks in the ſummer ſeaſon.

The Bowling-green is pleaſantly ſituated upon the Eaſt bank of the river, and the aſſembly-room being open two nights in every week during the bathing ſeaſon, agreeable entertainment can ſeldom be wanting.

The Bath-houſe was built in 1759, and coſt near 2000l. it ſtands upon the beach, at about three furlongs diſtance from St. George's Chapel, and is well adapted to the intended purpoſe. You enter a neat room 18 feet by 20, having two windows fronting the town and three next the ſea, upon the right of the entrance are four cloſets, having each a door into the bath-room. The Bath is 15 feet in length by 8 feet wide; this is the gentlemens apartment, and that appropriated to the uſe of the ladies is ſo much like it that a particular deſcription is unneceſſary. The ſea-water is raiſed every tide

by the assistance of a horse-mill into a reservoir, at about 50 yards distance, and from thence conveyed by pipes into the separate baths. In short here is every conveniency to be desired by the Valetudinarian; good accommodation, neatness and civility, without being, "*Too civil by half.*" The Angel and Wrestlers are good inns, and for those who prefer private lodgings, there are plenty in the town, neat, and to be had on reasonable terms, but in point of pleasantness and situation near the bath, those in the market-place have a decided preference.

The Jetty close to the bath-house is 110 paces in length and 24 feet broad at the head, (where there is a crane) gradually decreasing to 7 feet on the land side; the sea-breezes keep it cool, and the lively scene of ships almost perpetually under sail, in various directions, render it a most desirable walk after bathing.

St. Nicholas Church was founded by Herbert de Lozinga the first Bishop of Norwich, about the year 1113, greatly enlarged in 1250, and the following year dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron of fishermen. It consists of three ailes; the middle remarkably the least both in heighth and breadth, but in length it extends farther towards the East than the other two, being 250 feet from East to West. The breadth of the three ailes together is 108 feet. It is a spacious but not very neat church. The spire appears crooked in every direction, and with the tower is 186 feet high, serving for a very good sea-mark. At the East end of the middle aile stands the communion table, where before the Reformation stood the great or high altar,

and over it, a loft or perch called the Rood-loft, which ſupported a large crucifix, behind which was a veſtry. The Rood-loft was erected by Roger de Haddeſco, prior of St. Olave's in 1370, was ornamented with curious decorations and devices, at his own expence; it was called, "*Opus pretioſum circa magnum altare,*" i. e. "the precious, or coſtly work about the great altar," and when lighted by lamps and candles, (according to ancient cuſtom) muſt have appeared exceedingly ſplendid and ſolemn- Our pious anceſtors ſhewed great zeal in ſupporting the expences incurred by theſe lights, which were kept continually burning before the ſhrines of the crucifixes, or thoſe of their favourite ſaints; for beſides certain annual rents collected by the wardens, whoſe buſineſs it was to take care of ſuch decorations, legacies were frequently bequeathed to churches for the ſame purpoſes.

There is an excellent Organ in this church, eſteemed to be inferior only to one at Haerlem in Holland, To this church there once belonged 6000 communicants.

There formerly was a chronological table of remarkable events relating to Yarmouth, hanging in the South aile of this church, with the following whimſical and ſingular obſervation. "*There never was in it (Yarmouth) an Eccleſiaſtic publickly detected of the crime of carnality.*"

In the North Weſt corner of the North aile is a chamber veſtry, containing a library of ancient books of about 200 volumes, moſtly folios, but of little value; there is alſo a deſk of ſingular conſtruction

ſtruction, in which are ſeven ſhelves ſo conſtructed as to revolve and preſent the books in either to your hand, without deranging thoſe in the other ſhelves.

On examining the monumental inſcriptions, I cannnot find any deſerving particular notice; as uſual, there are many pious lamentations in bad verſe and laboured proſe.

St. Nicholas is a curacy in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and was the only place of worſhip, for thoſe of the eſtabliſhed religion, in this populous place, till the year 1716, when a beautiful chapel was built nearer the center of the town, and dedicated to St. George.

The Inhabitants of Yarmouth have experienced infinite trouble, and been at great expence in maintaining the haven. The preſent coſt 4,273l. 6s. 8d. and is the ſeventh which has been made; it was begun in the year 1528, and is in or near the place where it had been about 30 years before; it met with ſeveral obſtructions, ſome times from the difference of opinion, as to the place moſt proper for the purpoſe, but principally from the great expence attending the enterprize, aud nothing very material was effected before 1559, ſince which it has been annually ſupported at a great expence, ſo that in the year 1667 the town was 9,400l. in debt, had ſold lands and tenements to the yearly value of 400l. beſides having had various ſupplies from government, and other aids on this diſtreſſing occaſion. It appears by Swinden's hiſtory, that the expences incurred on this account from 1567 to 1770, that is 204 years, amounted to 241,578 l. 9s. 11d. and by di-

viding this into two periods of 102 years each, we obſerve, that the firſt 102 years, from 1567 to 1668, coſt 65,296l. 18s. 2d. or little more than 640l. per annum, whilſt the ſecond 102 years from 1669 to 1770 amounted to 176,281l. 11s. 9d. or 1,728l. per annum. The annual expences now are abont 2000l.

There have been nine different acts of parliament, the laſt being obtained in the year 1750, by which it is enacted, that all ſhips unlading in the haven of Yarmouth or Yarmouth roads, extending from the South part of the town of Scratby in Norfolk, to the North part of the town of Corton in Suffolk, ſhall pay for every Chaldron of coals, (Wincheſter meaſure) laſt of wheat, barley or Rye, malt or other grain, and for every weigh of ſalt, and every of any other goods or merchandizes whatſoever, fiſh only excepted, the ſum of one ſhilling to the collector, to be appointed by the town of Yarmouth; the money ſo raiſed to be applied towards the repair of the pier of Yarmouth and depthning Brayden, the river running by Norwich from the New-mills to Hadley Croſs, &c. and depthning the river Waveney, and repairing the Bridge and public Quays at Yarmouth.

In 1337 the Yarmouth navy conſiſting of 20 men of war, convoyed King Edward the Third's plenipotentiaries to the court of Hainault, from Dort to Yarmouth, and in 1342 the King embarked on board their fleet, on his expedition into Brittany, but while he lay entrenched before Vennes, Prince Lewis of Spain diſperſed the Yarmouth fleet, by which Edward was driven to great ſtreights for want of proviſions. Edward returning to England in March

March 1343, ſummoned the captains to appear at Weſtminſter, to account for their behaviour, but the iſſue of this inquiry is not known. In 1347 at the taking of Calais, Yarmouth aſſiſted the King with 43 ſhips, on board of which were 1075 mariners. It appears by the Roll of the high fleet of Edward III. before Calais, that there were 709 ſhips and 14,151 mariners employed upon that memorable occaſion, and that Great Yarmouth then ſupplied the King with more ſailors than any ſea-port in England, London not excepted.

In 1352 the Corporation of Great Yarmouth gave to the college of Windſor, a laſt of red herrings, to be delivered yearly for ever, at Yarmouth: One of the reaſons aſſigned for this gift was, becauſe King Edward III. had been baptized at that College. The grant was farther confirmed till the 17th of Henry VI. 1439. The herrings were ſometimes delivered in kind, and at others a compoſition in money was paid. In the 12th of Henry VII. the Chamberlains were allowed in their accounts 4l. by them paid to the Deacon of Windſor, according to ancient cuſtom; this allowance continued till the 13th of Elizabeth, when they were again delivered in kind. Many diſputes aroſe about the delivery of theſe herrings, which were often ſaid to be of the worſt quality, and as ſuch had been refuſed by the deputies of Windſor. In 1661 the town was three years in arrear on this account, which they then unwillingly ſettled. In 1718 the cauſe of the diſpute was removed, by the town's agreeing to pay 9l. for that year and 8l. for the future, and they now pay 10l.

per

per annum to the Dean and Canons of Windſor in lieu of the laſt of herrings.

There was an ancient cuſtom in this town for the Prior and Monks, and afterwards the Dean and Chapter, or their farmer of the parſonage, to provide a breakfaſt for the inhabitants on Chriſtmas day in every year, which continued till the 21ſt of Elizabeth, [1579] when a dreadful peſtilence carrying off 2000 of the inhabitants, the cuſtom ceaſed for ſome time, and 5l. was paid yearly to the Churchwardens inſtead of the entertainment, but it was again revived, and continued till the reign of King James, when by an agreement between the farmer Mr. Goſling, and the Bailiffs, it was agreed to pay them 10l. for the uſe of the fiſhermen in lieu of the breakfaſt.

A ſand-bank of near a mile ſquare was thrown up oppoſite to Scratby, four miles to the North of Yarmouth, which becoming dry and firm land about the year 1578, was ſo much elevated above high water mark that graſs grew there, and ſea fowls built their neſts upon it. To this place many of the inhabitants of Yarmouth frequently went in the ſummer ſeaſon for recreation, and on the 2d of Auguſt 1580 an elegant entertainment was given by the Bailiffs of Yarmouth to a ſelect company of gentlemen, and formal poſſeſſion was taken of it by the name of Yarmouth Iſland, imagining that it would accumulate and become of importance to the town, but they were oppoſed in the poſſeſſion by Sir Edward Clere, Knt. who claimed it as a parcel of the manor of Scratby, and erected a frame of timber upon it, as a teſtimony

of

of his right. It was the more eagerly contended for on account of the many valuable goods caſt aſhore upon it from ſhips loſt on the coaſt, particularly in the year 1582, when ſeveral parcels of ſilk and other valuable articles were found there and carried to Yarmouth as had been uſual, and applied to the uſe of the town. The conteſt however between Yarmouth and Sir Edward Clere was of ſhort duration, for in the very ſame year a ſtrong Eaſterly wind and boiſterous Sea, at once ſwept away the whole iſland.

In the year 1549 a body of the rabble, belonging to the rebel Kett, being denied admittance into Yarmouth, by the town's-people, who alſo refuſing to ſupply his camp with beer, or pay any reſpect to his orders, Kett determined to ſtorm the place; for this purpoſe a large body of thoſe inſurgents, having made themſelves maſters of Lothingland, procured ſix pieces of ordnance from Loweſtoft, and brought them to a cloſe at the North end of Gorleſton, intending to batter the town from thence; which being perceived, a party of town's-men were detached to ſet fire to a large ſtack of hay, on the Weſt ſide of the haven, and the wind being Northerly it drove the ſmoak directly upon the face of the enemy, and prevented their ſeeing the approach of the Yarmouthmen, who by this ſtratagem ſurprized the rebels, killing ſeveral, and taking 30 priſoners, with the ſix pieces of cannon, all which were ſafely conveyed into the town. The rebels exceedingly irritated by this diſaſter, approached the walls of the town, and deſtroyed great part of the materials provided for the haven, they then marched acroſs the Denes to the

South

South gate, but being repulſed by the fire of the cannon from the walls and mounts, they fled, and never more returned. On the 27th of Auguſt 1549 theſe inſurgents were entirely defeated and ſuppreſſed upon Mouſhold-hill near Norwich, by the King's forces, under John Dudley Earl of Warwick, and Robert and William Kett, two of the principal leaders, with ſome others were taken, carried to London, and committed to the Tower, and from thence after tryal on the 29th of November following, were delivered to Sir Edmund Windham, knt. high Sheriff of Norfolk, to be conveyed to Norwich. Robert Kett was hanged in chains on the top of Norwich caſtle, and William Kett on Wymondham ſteeple.

Though Yarmouth Roads, on the Eaſt-ſide of the town, are very ſafe, and the chief rendezvous of the colliers between Newcaſtle and London, and other merchantmen, which are conſtantly paſſing and repaſſing, ſtill the coaſt is particularly noted for being one of the moſt dangerous and moſt fatal to ſailors in all Britain, a melancholy inſtance of which happened about the year 1692, when a fleet of 200 ſail of light colliers went out of Yarmouth Roads, with a fair wind, to purſue their voyage, and were taken ſhort with a ſtorm of wind at North-eaſt. After they paſſed Wintertonneſs a few leagues, ſome of them, whoſe maſters were more experienced ſeamen, or who were not ſo far out as the reſt, tacked aud put back in time, and got ſafe into the roads; but the reſt puſhing on, in hopes to keep out to ſea and weather it, were by the violence of the ſtorm driven back, when they were too far embayed to weather Wintertonneſs,

and

and ſo were forced to run Weſt, all ſhifting for themſelves as well as they could: ſome ran away for Lynn-Deeps, but few of them (the night being dark) could find their way thither; ſome, but very few, rid it out at a diſtance; the reſt being above 140 ſail, were all driven on ſhore and daſhed to pieces, and very few of the people on board were ſaved. At the very ſame unhappy juncture, a fleet of loaded ſhips coming from the North and juſt croſſing the ſame bay, were forcibly driven into it, not able to weather the Neſs, and were involved in the ſame ruin that the light fleet was; alſo ſome coaſting veſſels laden with corn from Lynn and Wells, and bound for Holland, were, with the ſame unhappy luck, juſt come out to begin their voyage, and ſome of them lay at anchor: theſe alſo met with the ſame misfortune; ſo that in the whole, above 200 ſail of ſhips and above 1000 people, were loſt in the diſaſter of that one miſerable night.

In this town was born Arthur Wilſon, Eſq. who wrote the life and reign of King James I. [printed 1653] with ſo much freedom, that inſtead of an hiſtory, he is ſaid to have written a paſquinade. He was an attendant for many years upon Robert D'Evereaux, Earl of Eſſex, and afterwards ſteward to Robert Earl of Warwick, who are much favoured in his hiſtory, now almoſt forgotten. He died at Felſtead in Eſſex, 1652.

Dr. Thomas Soame was born in Yarmouth: He was the ſon of a fiſherman, but deſcended of an eminent family of that name; his couſin, John Soame, being a man of ſo great an eſtate, that he paid a com-

poſition of 1430l. for it, and was then dwelling at Burnham, in this county. He was, after he had paſſed his ſchool education, bred up in academic learning in Peter-houſe, Cambridge, where his uncle, Robert Soame, was Maſter, and being admitted into holy orders, became Miniſter of Staines, in Middleſex, and Prebendary of Windſor. He was, in the times of rebellion, a firm loyaliſt, and ſo much compaſſionated his Majeſty's want in his war with the Parliament, that he was not mindful of his own; for he ſent all he had to the King; ſo that when the Rebels came to plunder him, they found nothing to take but himſelf; which they accordingly did, and impriſoned him firſt in Ely-houſe, and then in Newgate and in the Fleet. He died not long before the Reſtoration of Charles II.

In the reign of King Charles the ſecond, Sir Robert Paſton, of Paſton, in this country, was from this place created Viſcount, and afterwards Earl of Yarmouth; this title becoming extinct, Amelia Sophia de Walmoden, who came into England in 1739, was advanced to the dignity of Baroneſs and Counteſs of Yarmouth, by King George II.

During the civil war in the reign of King Charles I. Yarmouth, as well as the whole county of Norfolk, was in the poſſeſſion of the parliament. Oliver Cromwell died September 3, 1658, and at an aſſembly of the corporation of Yarmouth in the November following, a committee was ordered to draw up an addreſs to Richard Cromwell, who it was expected would ſucceed to the protectorſhip of the kingdom. In this addreſs Oliver was called the "*Good*" and the

the "*Great man*," it lamented that "*The Captain of "the Lord's Hoſt was fallen in Iſrael*," and the oppreſſed loyaliſts were ſtigmatized by the names of "*Sons of "Belial*," and "*children of darkneſs*," who had endeavoured to cut off this "*Captain of the Lord's Hoſt*" before his time, that he might not go down to his grave in peace. But this fanatical cant, and the flattering expectations entertained by thoſe who drew up the addreſs, were but of ſhort duration, for upon the reſtoration in 1660, the town thought proper to ſend a congratulatory addreſs to Charles II. to return the Fee-farm purchaſed of the parliament, with the arrears due; and farther to ingratiate themſelves with the King, they preſented him with 500l. as a mark of their loyalty. And on the 3d of January following it was ordered that the name of Henry Cromwell, as High Steward of Yarmouth, ſhould be defaced and raſed out of the Records of the town; that the addreſs to Richard Cromwell, the late *pretended Protector*, be utterly diſclaimed obliterated and made void, and the ordinance made for the preſenting thereof, be defaced to all intents and purpoſes. By theſe means the addreſſers to Richard Cromwell, ſeem to have purchaſed the favors of Charles II. for in 1663 he granted the Corporation a new Charter, with more extenſive privileges than formerly.

An Account of the Plants growing on the Beach at YARMOUTH.

THE Study of Botany offers no ſpeculation more curious than *the attachment of plants, and the vegetable ſocieties*, as they may be called, formed by means of this connection.

The ſea-coaſt oppoſite Yarmouth, and for about two miles each way, is nearly a level common, elevated between two and three yards above high-water mark. From the verdant edge of this common to the ſea is a gentle ſlope, compoſed of a deep fine ſand, intermixed with great quantities of looſe pebbles called *ſhingle*. As the tides are here uncommonly low, the higheſt not riſing ſix feet, the diſtance from high to low-water mark is but a few yards. From high-water to the turf of the common is ſomewhat further; and it is this apparently deſart ſlip of ground to which the preſent botanical obſervations are confined. The beach to the Southward of the town is principally our field, as being the moſt regular formed.

BUNIAS CAKILE, *Sea Rocket*, in many places approaches neareſt to the water, ſtriking its fibrous roots into the looſe ſand, and harbouring between the ſtones. Its purpliſh flowers, reſembling thoſe of the ſmall kind of ſtock, enliven the bare ſpot on which it grows.

SALSOLA KALLI, *Prickly Glaſſwort*, is here but ſparingly found, accompanying the former. It grows more plentifully on the banks of the river Yare, near its mouth.

ARUNDO ARENARIA, *Sea Reed-Graſs*, grows ſomewhat higher, in ſcattered tufts, forming little hillocks of ſand. It is this property of binding the ſand by its deep matted roots, which renders it ſo valuable on thoſe coaſts of England and Holland which are protected from the ocean by ranges of ſand-hills. At Caiſtor, two miles North of Yarmouth, begins

begins a line of theſe hills, of conſiderable height, on which this graſs grows abundantly.

ARENARIA PEPLOIDES, *Sea Chick-weed*, remarkable for the depth and length to which it runs its roots, is found firſt ſparingly, but afterwards in ſuch plenty, that its broad ſtiff leaves make the chief verdure of the ſandy beach near its junction with the turf of the common.

ERYNGIUM MARITIMUM, *Eryngo*, or *Sea Holly*. This ſingular and beautiful plant grows in an irregular ſcattered manner on the beach, and alſo ſtrays higher on the common, where it is moſt naked and ſandy.

CAREX ARENARIA, *Sea-ſand Carex*. This where it begins forms a regular line at an equal diſtance from the ſea, firſt thinly covering the ſand, but growing thicker and thicker as one proceeds higher. Its horizontal creeping roots, and frequent ſhoots, bind the ſand in the manner of the Reed-Graſs.

CONVOLVOLUS SOLDENELLA, *Sea Birdweed*, grows moſt plentifully at the edge of the junction of the beach with the common, or upon the bareſt ſpots of the latter, laying its large and beautiful flowers upon the naked ſand. It is really ſurpriſing to ſee ſo fine a flower growing abundantly upon ſo expoſed and barren a ſoil.

ONONIS REPENS, *Creeping Reſtharrow*. This grows thinly on the beach, but copiouſly on the ſandy parts of the common, running its ſtrong roots very far into the looſe ſoil.

GALIUM VERUM, *Ladies Bed-ſtraw*. This appears thin and ſcattered about the junction of the

beach with the common, but afterwards becomes ſo plentiful as to form the chief covering of the ſandieſt ſide of the common, ſcenting the air with its ſtrong perfume when in flower.

Theſe are plants which may be conſidered as properly belonging to the ſandy ſlope of land, from high-water mark to the level of the verdant common, here called the *Denes*. Some others occaſionally ſtray into it, among which have been found the *Hypochæris radicata* and *Ceraſtium arvenſe*; but theſe are to be conſidered as caſual gueſts. It is obſervable, that of thoſe above enumerated, only the two firſt are annuals; the reſt are all furniſhed with very ſtrong running roots, peculiarly adapted to their ſituation, and ſerving a moſt uſeful purpoſe in confining the looſe ſoil, which would elſe be torn away by the violence of the wind and waves.

CASTOR, near YARMOUTH.

IN the celebrated Notitia Imperii or ſurvey of the Roman Empire, publiſhed by Pancirollus in 1593, it appears that the commander of the Stableſian Horſe, under the * Count of the Saxon ſhore in Britain, was ſtationed at a place called *Garianonum*, (that is the Mouth of the Garienis or Yare) but where that ancient Fortreſs was ſituated, authors are not agreed. The venerable Camden places it at Burgh-Caſtle in Suffolk, and ſays that Yarmouth roſe out of its ruins, but Sir Henry Spelman contends for its having been at Caſtor. Where a Camden and a Spelman differ in opinion, who ſhall decide? There can be no doubt of the Ro-

* The Count of the Saxon ſhore, had in all under his command 2,200 foot, and 200 horſe, ſtationed at different places on the coaſts of Norfolk, Suffolk, Eſſex, and Kent.

mans having occupied both ſtations, though very probably at different times, as each haven became more or leſs navigable. Thoſe who contend for the greater antiquity of Burgh-Caſtle over Caſtor remark, that parts of anchors and other pieces of iron, which could have been in uſe for maritime purpoſes only, have at various times been found in the marſhes adjoining, and even in the walls of the Caſtle, but ſurely ſuch evidences, by no means warrant this concluſion, as they tend to prove only, that an arm of the ſea flowed nearly up to the Caſtle: and as the coins frequently dug up at Caſtor, in a place called the Eaſt-field Bloody furlong, are acknowledged to be of more ancient date, than thoſe found at Burgh-Caſtle, it is natural to infer, ſo far as the evidence of coins are admitted, that Caſtor was really the *ancient Garianonum*. It is the generally received opinion, that the Yare formerly had two channels by which it entered tbe Britiſh ocean, one to the North, at Cockle-water or Grubb's-haven by Caſtor, the other to the South near Gorleſton. The channel by Caſtor was certainly in the infancy of Yarmouth, eſteemed to be the beſt harbour, and the inhabitants accordingly built the town further to the North than it now ſtands, but the North-eaſt winds playing the tyrant upon this part of the coaſt, formed a ſand-bank which choaked up the channel at Caſtor, and reached along the ſhore nearly to Gorleſton, which in proceſs of time becoming firm land, induced the inhabitants to deſert the ruined channel at Caſtor, and remove to the Southern one near Gorleſton, at which time tis moſt probable that Burgh-Caſtle was built, and became

came the *new Garianonum* of the Romans. Theſe two ſtations were extremely well ſituated on each ſide of the river, upon fine eminences in the ſight of each other, and admirably well calculated to defend the ſhore againſt the incurſions of the Saxons, who upon decline of the Roman Empire, were become very bold and dexterous pirates, paying frequent and moſt unwelcome viſits, to the inhabitants of Norfolk, Suffolk, Eſſex and Kent; the coaſts of which were called the Saxon-ſhore, from being oppoſite to the people of Germany called Saxons. Caſtor was the ancient ſeat of the family of the Faſtolfs or as Shakeſpeare has it, *Falſtaff*. Capt. Groſs took a view of this place in 1771 and obſerves, that from the materials, which are brick, it cannot be older than the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. [1449] when that manor belonged to Sir John Faſtolf, a General and Knight of the Garter. The Manor of Caſtor had been in that family ever ſince the 9th of Edward II. [1305] and it is more than probable, ſome houſe or caſtle might then be ſtanding. Tanner mentions one as early as Edward I. [1274].

William de Botener, alias de Worceſter, in his Itenerary relates, that this caſtle was beſieged twice in the reign of Edward IV. (between 1461 and 1483) once by the duke of Norfolk, and another time by lord Scales. In the account of theſe tranſactions, the foundation of the preſent caſtle is mentioned as being directed by the laſt will of Sir John Faſtolf. (Sir John died in 1459.) During the time of the theſe ſieges it belonged to John Paſton, Eſq. who

was

was one of the executors by the will of Sir John Faſtolf.

The following account of this caſtle is extracted from a manuſcript, late in the poſſeſſion of John Ives, jun. Eſq. of Yarmouth.

This manſion, or caſtle encloſed a court, in figure a rectangled parallelogram, whoſe South and North ſides were ſomewhat larger than thoſe on the Eaſt and Weſt. On the North-weſt angle was the tower, which, according to Anſtis, is upwards of one hundred feet in height. The grand entrance lay over a draw-bridge on the Weſt ſide.

On the right hand on entering the great hall, which, Worceſter MS. ſays, meaſured forty-nine feet in length, and twenty-eight feet in breadth, adjoining to this tower, was the dining-room, the great fire-place of which is ſtill to be ſeen. Directly Eaſt of this, communicating by a draw-bridge, ſtood the college, which appears to have encompaſſed three ſides of a ſquare, whoſe area was larger than that included in the walls of the manſion. The Weſt ſide was bounded by a mote; at its South-eaſt and North-Eaſt angles, it had two round towers; towards the Weſt end of the North ſide ran the great avenue. This building was, in all likelihood, the hall or manſion mentioned by Tanner.

Round the modern caſtle ran a mote, which, according to tradition, communicated with a navigable creek. In a ſmall building, now uſed as a farm-houſe, a litttle South-weſt of the manſion, is ſhewn

a large arch, capable of receiving a boat of conſiderable burthen. This is called *the barge-houſe*. When it is conſidered the changes the different creeks and channels hereabouts have undergone, this aſſertion will not appear improbable.

At preſent only the Weſt and North walls are remaining, together with the tower. The South and Eaſt ſides are nearly levelled with the ground; what is remaining of the college is converted into barns and ſtables. On an arch over a bow window in the inſide of the ruins was the arms of Sir John Faſtolf, ſurrounded with the garter, fairly carved in ſtone. This has been lately taken down and depoſited in the library of his Excellency the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, at Blickling in this county.

Another account ſays, that Sir John Faſtolf having taken the Duke of Alencon priſoner at the battle of Agincourt, in the year 1415, the Duke agreed as a ranſome to build a caſtle at Caſtor ſimilar to his own in France, in conſequence of which agreement, this caſtle was erected at his expence.

It appears by Swinden's hiſtory of Yarmouth, that the family of the Faſtolfs was of the moſt reſpectable in that town, and that ſome of them had been Bailiffs (then the principal magiſtrates) twenty-ſeven times, between the years 1295 and 1354, when Hugh Faſtolf, the father of Sir John, was Bailiff, as alſo in the years 1360, 1361, 1366, 1367, 1373 1374, and 1375. Sir John was born 1377, and followed the profeſſion of arms with reputation, he ſerved in France under John Duke of Bedford, one of the moſt illuſtrious

illuſtrious heroes of that age; and on this military theatre continued to ſignalize himſelf for the ſpace of forty years, during which, he was appointed Lieutenant-governor of Harfleur, captain of Conde Norean and Alencon, governor of Milans, maſter of the houſhold to John, duke of Bedford (regent of France) a general officer, deputy governor of Normandy, governor of Anjou and Main, &c. was created a knight banneret under his own banner, at the famous battle of *Vernoil* (called the battle of Herrings becauſe the greater part of the convoy, which Sir John conducted upon that occaſion conſiſted of herrings) in this battle Sir John with a handful of men, defeated a large body of French and Scots, and put moſt of them to the ſword; was made knight of the garter in the 7th of Henry VI. [1429] and had the title of baron Sinegingle of France. Yet this gallant man, ſays Parkin, has Shakeſpeare brought upon the ſtage as a Buffoon, a mere Thraſo, a ſuperannuated old man, at the time of Henry V's. acceſſion to the the throne [1313] when he was not forty years of age. Sir John acquired great wealth in France, returned to England in 1440, died poſſeſſed of immenſe property, September, 6, 1459, aged 82, and was buried in the Abbey Church of St. Bennet in the Holme; but for reaſons at preſent unknown, this military hero has been highly ridiculed by Shakeſpeare's inimitable pen, in his plays of Henry the Fourth and the Merry Wives of Windſor; of this comedy there is a tradition preſerved by Mr. Rowe, that it was written

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at the command of Queen Elizabeth, who was ſo delighted with the character of Falſtaff, that ſhe wiſhed it to be diffuſed through more plays; but ſuſpecting that it might pall by continued uniformity, directed the poet to diverſify his manner, by ſhewing him in love. No taſk is harder than that of writing to the ideas of another. Shakeſpeare knew what the Queen, if the ſtory be true, ſeems not to have known, that by any real paſſion of tenderneſs, the ſelfiſh craft, the careleſs jollity, and the lazy luxury of Falſtaff muſt have ſuffered ſo much abatement, that little of his former caſt could have remained. Falſtaff could not love, but by ceaſing to be Falſtaff. He could only *counterfeit* love, and his profeſſions could be prompted, not by the hope of pleaſure but of money.

BURGH-CASTLE

IS in the county of Suffolk, at the diſtance of four miles from Yarmouth, and ſtands upon a hill adjoining the South bank of the Waveny, near the junction of that river with the Thyrn and Wenſum. Its elevated ſituation commands an extenſive view of the hundreds of Eaſt and Weſt Flegg, as far as Acle on the Weſt; an extent of coaſt of about twelve miles from North to South, and ſeems to have been admirably choſen to alarm and defend this part of the country, from the ſudden invaſions of the pirates of ancient times. It is a four-ſided oblong pitched camp, crowned with a wall incloſing an area of about

about eight acres. The walls compoſed of rows of brick and flint alternately, are nine feet in thickneſs and fourteen feet high: The Eaſt ſide is the moſt perfect, and has four flanking towers, now in part ſtanding, the two neareſt each end, being 55 yards from each other, and two intermediate ones 110 yards aſunder.

The country from Caſtor to Burgh-caſtle, is one continued plain for four miles in length; within this ſpace lies Breyden-weter, (Breyden is a Saxon word ſignifying broad-water) and the whole level carries evident marks of having been covered by the ocean, the mouth of the Yare, at that time being an Æſtuary or arm of the ſea. This is the traditional account, in ſupport of which, Mr. Ives publiſhed an account of Burgh-caſtle, with an ancient map of the country as it is *ſuppoſed* to have appeared in the year one thouſand. And a manuſcript copied by Mr. Ives, ſays, about the time of Edward the Confeſſor [1040] the ſea retreated from the ſand, at the mouth of the Æſtuary, on which Yarmouth now ſtands, and the whole level of the fens from Yarmouth to Norwich, was then an arm of the ſea, entering by the mouth of the Hierus.

CASTOR at preſent an inconſiderable village, ſituate about three miles South of Norwich, upon the little river Teſe; according to Camden and other reſpectable hiſtorians, was formerly the * *Venta Icenorum*, the moſt flouriſhing city or principal ſtation

* Blomfield was of opinion that the Venta Icenorum was at North Elmham.

of the Romans in the country of the Iceni, called afterwards East Anglia. We need not wonder says Camden, that of the three Venta in Britain, this should have lost its name, when it has lost its very being, for now, setting aside the broken walls, inclosing a square of about forty acres, the remains of four gates and two towers, which were visible in the year 1749, and the Roman coins, which are at this day frequently dug up, there are not any traces of its ancient magnificence left. The description of this place agrees exactly with those given by Polybius, Vegetius and others, concerning the ancient way of encampment among the Romans; the places also for the four gates, are still manifestly to be seen. The Porta Prætoria looked towards the East, opposite to which (without the Porta Decumana, and close by the river side) there still remains some ruins of a tower. The walls inclosing the camp were of flint and very large brick.

The Emperor Claudius Cæsar, in the 46th year of the christian æra, gained considerable footing in this part of Britain, and his lieutenant Ostorius having subduud the Iceni, the invaders settled here, raised camps, appointed colonies, and fixed stations, principally upon the banks of rivers, to defend their conquests against foreign invasion, and the attempts of the natives to regain their freedom. Thus, landing at the mouth of the river Yare, whether by Castor or Burgh, whether by the South or North channel cannot be ascertained, they fortified the entrance, and pursuing the course of the river, till it divided into two streams, turned with that on the

the Southern ſide, and at the firſt ſtreight where it was eaſy to command the paſſage, fixed this camp, which from its dimenſions and ſtrength, was called Caſtrum, or *The Camp*, by way of eminence, and is ſtill called Caſtor.

It was about the year 418 after Chriſt, that the Romans in general quitted Britain; but as they afterwards ſent ſome ſmall detachments of troops, they cannot be ſaid to have finally withdrawn themſelves till the year 446, when thoſe who remained, and the natives, joining together, became one people; Caſtor being in a great meaſure deſerted, fell rapidly into decay, and the inhabitants fixing upon the place where Norwich now ſtands, on account of its being higher ground, on a better ſtream, and more convenient for fiſhing, it ſuddenly ſprung up to great maturity, out of the ruins of Caſtor, then no longer regarded but as a place of defence, and as ſuch was afterwards held by the Saxon, Engliſh and Daniſh Kings, till Edward the Confeſſor gave it to the Monaſtery of St. Edmund's Bury, where it continued with little variation till the Conqueſt.

The CITY *of* NORWICH.

PASSING by thoſe accounts of the origin of this City, which ſeem calculated rather to amuſe the credulous than ſatisfy candid and rational inveſtigation, we ſhall quote Camden's opinion on this ſubject, who obſerves, that, "So far is the city of Norwich from "having been built either by Cæſar, or Guiteline "the Briton, as ſome fabulous authors aſſert, that

"the word Norwich is not any where to be found "before the Daniſh wars."

The firſt predatory incurſions of the Danes into Britain were in 787, but their invaſion of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles, of which Norfolk was a part, was not till 886, when the natives being more anxious for their preſent intereſt than for the common ſafety, entered into a ſeparate treaty with the enemy; and furniſhed them with horſes, which enabled them to make an irruption by land into the kingdom of Northumberland, where they ſeized the city of York.---Hume's Hiſt. vol. 1.

From this time the Danes were firmly eſtabliſhed in Norfolk, particularly the Eaſtern part of it, and very probably built a Caſtle, or repaired one, which had been built by the Saxons, when the Roman ſtation at Caſtor was deſerted ſoon after the year 446. The Saxons gave the name to the caſtle, by which the city has ever ſince been called: They wrote it Nordwic, or, their *d* being pronounced like our *th*, Northwic, ſignifying a Northern caſtle, as the caſtle of Norwich was with reſpect to the Roman ſtation at Caſtor. After all the reſearches of the moſt eminent Antiquarians on this ſubject, to ſay nothing of ſuch relations as to us ſeem fabulous, it muſt be acknowledged, the evidence amounts to this only, that as the city derives its name from the caſtle, it certainly muſt be of leſs antiquity, but as the time when the *firſt* caſtle was built cannot be aſcertained, it is in vain to attempt fixing the age of city.

Norwich on account of its trade, wealth, beauty, extent, populouſneſs, the ſalubrity of the air, the goodneſs

goodneſs of its markets, and the induſtry of its inhabitants, is deſervedly ranked among the moſt conſiderable cities in Britain. Its Latitude, according to Sir Henry Spelman is 52 degrees 45 minutes, North. Longitude 1. 19 Eaſt of the royal obſervatory at Greenwich. It is pleaſantly ſituate on the ſide of a hill, ſtretching from North to South, on the banks of the river Wenſum. It is 108 miles from London by Newmarket, 112 by Bury St. Edmund's, 113 by Colcheſter; and it is ſomewhat remarkable, that Norwich, Bury and Lynu form an equilateral triangle, each ſide meaſuring 42 miles. It is alſo 43 miles from Ipſwich, and 22 miles from Yarmouth by land, and 30 by water. It ſtands upon more ground than any other in England, being rather more than one mile and a half in length from King-ſtreet gate to Magdalen gate, and one mile and a quarter broad from Biſhop-gate to St. Bennet's gate: towards the South it gradually contracts like a cone, containing little more than King-ſtreet and Ber-ſtreet, both of them being very long and populous. It has thirty-four churches beſides the cathedral, and is encompaſſed by a ditch and flint-ſtone wall, which was flanked with forty towers, in the ancient method of fortification, begun in 1294, and finiſhed in 1310. The walls are kept in good repair, but many of the towers are entirely deſtroyed, and the reſt very much gone to decay. There are twelve gates for entrance on all ſides, except the Eaſt, which is defended by the river Wenſum, after running through the city from Eaſt to Weſt, and over which there are five ſtone bridges, Coſſany, Black-friars, Fye-bridge, White-friars, and

Biſhop-gate. It is plentifully ſupplied with freſh water, conveyed through pipes to all parts of it, from the water works at the New-Mills, firſt erected in 1583, improved in 1695, but not brought to their preſent perfection before 1720.

Norwich is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſteward, two ſheriffs, twenty-four aldermen, (of which the mayor is one) and ſixty common council-men, a town-clerk, chamberlain, and ſword-bearer, attended by officers ſuitable to the dignity of the city: The mayor is *choſen yearly by the freemen on the firſt of May, and ſworn into office on the Tueſday before midſummer eve. One of the ſheriffs is choſen by the court of aldermen; and the other by the freemen, on the laſt Tueſday in Auguſt, and they are both ſworn on Michaelmas day. The common council are choſen annually by the freemen of their ſeveral wards in Paſſion week: And on the death or reſignation of any alderman, another is choſen by the freemen of the great ward, to which the late alderman belonged. Every alderman is a juſtice of the peace of the ward for which he is choſen; and the mayor, recorder, ſteward, and aldermen above the chair, are juſtices of the peace for the city and county at large.

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* The cuſtom on this occaſion is, the freemen at large return two Aldermen to the court, who are to chooſe one of them to ſerve the office of Mayor for the year enſuing, the freemen ſtill having a liberty of demanding a poll, which they frequently exerciſe, and in that caſe, the higheſt on the poll muſt ſerve the office.

The city is divided into four great wards, and theſe are again ſub-divided into twelve ſmaller wards, chuſing two aldermen each.

I. Conisford ward, contains South-Conisford, North-Conisford, Ber-ſtreet, and takes in the Hamlets of Lakenham, Trowſe-Milgate, Bracondale, and Carrowe, and elects twelve common council-men.

II. Mancroft ward, coutains St. Stephen's, St. Peter of Mancroft, St. Giles, and the Hamlet of Eaton, and chuſes ſixteen common council-men.

III. Wymer ward, contains Eaſt-Wymer, Middle-Wymer, Weſt-Wymer, with the Hamlets of Heighham and Earlham, and chuſes twenty common council-men.

IV. The ward beyond the water, contains Coſlany, Colgate, Fyebridge, with the Hamlet of Pockthorpe, and chuſes twelve common council-men.

The city ſends two members to parliament, choſen by the freeholders and others being free by inheritance, purchaſe, or ſervitude, in number about 3000, and the returning officers are the ſheriffs. The firſt Summons was in the 25th year of the reign of Edward I. (1296) but it is not known who were then returned.

By an act in 1726, certain duties are laid on goods brought into this city, for the repair of its bridges, walls, gates, the ſtaiths, wharfs and roads.---Markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays: and four fairs, on the day before Good Friday. St. Faith's the Tueſday

Tueſday after St. Michael, and Maudlin, or St. Mary Magdalen.

A liberal mind contemplates with peculiar ſatisfaction on the diſſemination of arts and the extenſion of manufactures, and it diſpenſes a juſt tribute of merited applauſe to thoſe, whoſe public ſpirit, and enlarged ideas, open ſourſes of ſupport to an induſtrious community, and proſpects of advantage to the opulent citizen. The iron foundery; the cotton manufactory; the mills for ſpinning yarn; the weaving and dying Nanquin, equal to any imported from India; theſe, though in a ſtate of infancy, may be reckoned amongſt the acquiſitions now making to the trade of this city.

A LIST of the MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for the CITY of NORWICH, from the year 1700 to the preſent time, with the STATE of the POLL at each CONTESTED ELECTION.

November 19, 1701.

EDWARD Clarke, Eſq;	1142
Peter Thacker, Alderman	1041
Rt. Davy, Eſq; Recorder	1042
Thomas Blofield Eſq;	759

N. B. Mr. Sheriff Nall alone returned Mr. Clark, and Mr. Davy, (the other Sheriff, Mr. Havers, diſſenting) and, after an Hearing and Scrutiny before the Committee of Elections, the Houſe of Commons declared them duly elected.

1702.

Robert Davy, Eſq;	1318
Thomas Blofield, Eſq;	1260
Edward Clark, Eſq;	953
Charles Lord Paſton	933

1705.

Waller Bacon, Eſq;	1281
John Chambers, Eſq;	1267
Thomas Elofield, Eſq;	1136
Captain Palgrave	1074

N. B. Mr. Bacon and Mr. Chambers not being Freemen, but only Freeholders, the Sheriffs were in doubt whether they ought to be returned, and therefore made a double Return; but on the ſitting of the Parliament, the two firſt were declared duly elected.

May

May 19, 1708.

Waller Bacon, Eſq;	1521
John Chambers, Eſq;	1412
Thomas Blofield, Eſq;	1139
James Brogden, Eſq;	239

October 1710.

Robert Bene, Eſq; Mayor	1315
Rd. Berney, Eſq; Steward	1298
Waller Bacon, Eſq;	1107
S. Gardiner Eſq; Recorder	1078

Aug. or Sept. 1713.

Robert Bene, Eſq;	1282
Richard Berney, Eſq;	1272
Waller Bacon, Eſq;	1141
Robert Britiffe, Eſq;	1107

Feb. 2, 1714-15.

Waller Bacon, Eſq;	1662
Robert Britiffe, Eſq;	1652
Robert Bene, Eſq;	1326
Richard Berney, Eſq;	1319

Aug. 30, 1727.

Robert Britiffe, Eſq;	1626
Waller Bacon, Eſq;	1542
Miles Branthwayte, Eſq;	1265
Richard Berney, Eſq;	1188

May 15, 1734.

Horatio Walpole, Eſq;	1785
Waller Bacon, Eſq;	1749
Sir Edward Ward, Bart.	1621
Miles Branthwayte, Eſq;	1567

Feb. 19, 1734-5.

Thomas Vere, Eſq;	1820
Miles Branthwayte, Eſq;	1486

May 6, 1741.

Horatio Walpole, Eſq;	1771
Thomas Vere, Eſq;	1621
William Clarke, Eſq;	829

March 27, 1761.

Harbord Harbord, Eſq;	1729
Edward Bacon, Eſq;	1507
Nockold Thompſon, Eſq;	715
Robert Harvey, Eſq;	501

March 18, 1768.

Harbord Harbord, Eſq;	1818
Edward Bacon, Eſq;	1596
Thomas Beevor, Eſq;	1136

Sept. 11, 1780.

Sir Harbord, Harbord, Bt.	1380
William Windham, Eſq;	1069
Edward Bacon, Eſq;	1199
John Thurlow, Eſq;	1103

April 5, 1784.

Sir Harbord Harbord, Bt.	2305
William Windham, Eſq;	1297
The Hon. Henry Hobart	1233

Sir Harbord Harbord, Bart. called up to the Houſe of Peers, by the title of Lord Suffield.

Sept. 1786.

The Hon. Henry Hobart.
Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart.

The

The liberties of the city and county, as confirmed by Mary I. in the third year of her reign, 1556, comprehends a circuit of near 14 miles, containing about six thousand six hundred and thirty acres.

	Mile.	Fur.
From the Guild-hall in the market-place		
To Mile-cross, on the North, is -	1	6
Thorpe, East - - - - -	1	4
Harford bridges, South - -	2	2
Earlham bounds, West - -	2	4

In 1004 the city was burnt and destroyed by Swain* the Dane, but was soon restored, for in Edward the Confessor's time (who died in 1066) it had 1320 burgesses, and *it is said*, 25 parochial churches.

It suffered much by a rebellion raised by Ralph Waiat Earl of Norfolk in 1075 against William the Conqueror, but soon recovering from its miseries, again began to flourish, and at the time of making Domesday-book in 1086, only eighty-two years after its having been destroyed by the Danes, it contained 738 houses, which at the rate of five persons to a family,

* Swain with his whole fleet is said to have sailed quite up to the castle, the marshes between it and the ground upon which Yarmouth now stands, being then covered with water for a considerable breadth, forming a large arm of the sea. As the ships of those days are generally believed not to have been larger than the keels, which now navigate the river from Norwich to Yarmouth, i. e. from 30 to 50 tons burthen, there is nothing improbable in the relation. What seems farther to strengthen this opinion is, that in the reign of Canute, i. e. between 1014 and 1035, Norwich was but a fishing town, and it is not likely that Fishermen should fix upon a place for their residence, which was thirty miles distant from the ocean.

ly, makes 3690 inhabitants. The cities appear by Domeſday-book, to have been at the Conqueſt little better than the midling market towns of the preſent time. York itſelf, though it was always the ſecond, at leaſt the the third city in England, and the capital of a great province, which was never thoroughly united with the reſt, contained then but 1418 families. Exeter contained 315, Ipſwich 538, Northampton 60, Hertford 146, Canterbury 262, Bath 64, Southampton 84, Warwick 113. Theſe were amongſt the moſt conſiderable in England, and hence it appears, that Norwich was next to York in ſize.

Upon the removal of the Biſhopric from Thetford to this place by Biſhop Herbert, in the year 1094, it became a plaee of great note for trade and number of inhabitants; and to encourage its growing greatneſs, King Henry I. granted to the citizens, the ſame liberties and privileges as the citizens of London then enjoyed.

In the reign of King Stephen, it was made a corporation, to be governed by bailiffs, in the room of a port-reeve, under which government it had been from the Saxon time; and in the year 1403, the citizens obtained a charter from King Henry IV. for the election of a Mayor, and two Sheriffs yearly, inſtead of the bailiffs.

The Worſtead manufacture, for which it has long been famous, was firſt introduced by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III. about 1336, and afterwards brought to great perfection by the Dutch and Wallons, who fled from the Duke of Alva's bloody perſecution

ſecution in the Netherlands, and ſettled here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Before the preſent year, various methods had been adopted for numbering the inhabitants of Norwich, but being founded on principles of calculation generally admitted on ſuch occaſions, without an exact enumeration, they had tended rather to perplex than ſatisfy candid inquiry; and, whilſt ſome contended for there being 48000 people, others eſtimated them at but 36000: To clear up ſuch doubts, and for other and more material reaſons, an exact account from houſe to houſe was taken in May 1786, and may be ſeen in the firſt column of the Parochial Liſt in the next page. It is to be obſerved, that the inhabitants within the precinct of the Cathedral, and the ſoldiers quartered in the city are not included in the preſent liſt, and we think it cannot be any exaggeration to eſtimate them at one thouſand, making the total 41051, which, ſuppoſing the account taken in 1752 to have been tolerably correct, we find to be an increaſe of near 5000 people; and, when it is conſidered, that Norwich furniſhed the army and navy with 4000 recruits during the late war, not many of whom returned, it muſt be admitted, that if the ſtrength of a nation, or the conſequence of a town, is to to be eſtimated by the number of its inhabitants, Norwich has ſomething to boaſt of, and nothing to fear.

THE PAROCHIAL LIST.

	No. Souls in 1786.	Houſes. in 1752	No. Souls in 1752.	No. Souls in 1693
St. Peter Southgate	507	72	425	470
St. Etheldred	254	57	247	243
St. Julian	846	126	595	563
St. Peter Permountergate	1362	327	1408	1376
St. John Sepulchre	1114	158	1004	781
St. Michael at Thorn	1442	273	1127	865
St. John Timberhill	975	200	890	668
All Saints	825	106	578	425
St. Stephen	2360	402	2314	1769
St. Peter Mancroft	2299	420	2288	1953
St. Giles	1117	195	961	910
St. Benedict	900	127	715	652
St. Swithen	643	141	751	496
St. Margaret	859	223	856	664
St. Lawrence	1018	176	952	668
St. Gregory	1113	248	1102	772
St. John Maddermarket	1571	135	1107	657
St. Andrew	1773	236	1334	935
St. Michael at Plea	502	113	482	479
St. Peter Hungate	394	90	341	267
St. Simon and Jude	443	84	420	362
St. George of Tombland	720	161	737	722
St. Martin at Palace	1109	167	1083	819
St. Helen	446	80	386	338
St. Michael Coſſany	1185	244	1046	1026
St. Mary	1202	236	1178	949
St. Martin at Oak	2153	351	1698	1243
St. Auguſtin	1899	266	1226	850
St. George of Colgate	1272	259	1295	1154
St. Clement	800	123	816	593
St. Edmund	531	108	520	370
St. Saviour	593	162	810	701
St. Paul	1681	292	1461	983
St. James	608	166	696	416
Precinct of the Cloſe		129	700	650
Pockthorp ſub.	1272	137	1116	732
Heigham ſub.	923	164	653	544
HAMLETS.				
Lakenham	486	35	165	221
Eaton	260	39	226	153
Earlham	66	9	68	50
Helſdon	118	12	70	65
Thorpe	82	5	36	69
Trowſe, Carrowe, Bracondale.	348	85	386	258
	40051	71391	36169	28881

It may further be obſerved, that from the year 1693 in which the firſt enumeration that we know of was taken, to 1752, a period of 59 years, the inhabitants of Norwich had increaſed 7288, or rather more than 123 annually.

From 1752 to 1786 that is 34 years, the increaſe was 4882, or rather more than 143, communibus annis.

Again. From 1693 to 1786, a ſpace of 93 years, the increaſe was 12,170, or near 131 anually.

A particular of the Inhabitants in 1786.

Belonging to the city - -	29,200
Aliens - - -	10,851
Precinct of the Cathedral, and Soldiers -	1,000
Total	41,051

It appears that the number of houſes in 1752 was 7,139, and Inhabitants 36,169, that is 5 1-fifteenth people to each houſe; ſince that time a great many of the ſmaller houſes within the gates, have been pulled down, and larger houſes erected upon their ſcite; the city by that means has been rendered more healthy and beautiful, and to make up for the deficiency of houſes within the walls, a great many have been built without the gates, and the whole may now be reckoned at 7,500; and allowing 5 1-half perſons to each houſe, it makes the number 41,250, which comes ſufficiently near the real number of people, to warrant the concluſion, of there being 7,500 houſes.

From

From the late return made to the Tax-office, it appears that England and Wales, contain * houſes and cottages, which are *exempted* from the window tax on account of poverty, to the amount of 284,459.

And houſes which pay the window tax:

From 1 to 10 windows -	520,025	714,911
From 10 to 25 - - -	163,051	
Exceeding 25 windows -	31,835	
		999,370

The houſes having 50 windows and upwards are ſtated at no more than 5,385.

The houſes in Scotland returned to the ſame office are only 87,754.

If the returns to the Tax-office of the houſes in Great Britain is right, Norwich has about a 133d part of the whole, and a twelfth part of Scotland.

Great Britain is ſuppoſed to contain eight millions of people, of which Norwich has about a 195th part.

The county of Norfolk contains about 50,000 houſes, and 300,000 inhabitants, in both theſe inſtances Norwich is more than a ſeventh part; and if the county contains 1426 ſquare miles, it is rather more than 210 people to every ſuch mile.

From an account obtained by Government and publiſhed in January 1786, it appears, that the whole

* Some writers contend that the actual number of houſes in England and Wales far exceeds the returns, and that the houſes and cottages exempted thro' poverty, are 600,000 inſtead of 284,459.

ſum of money collected for the ſupport of the poor throughout Great Britain, on a medium of twenty years laſt, is 2,173,000l. annually. Norwich within the ſame period, has raiſed about 12,500 annually, or, a one hundred and twenty-fourth part of the whole aſſeſſment.

If we ſuppoſe one perſon at man's eſtate to dwell in each houſe, Norwich will be able, on any emergency, to furniſh 7,500 men able to bear arms.

Finally, admitting the uſual computations to be right, that, at a medium, the proportion of males to females, is as 14 to 13, Norwich has at this time 22,047 males, and 19,004 females.

From the moſt accurate calculation lately made it appears, that 12,000 looms are employed in the manufacture, and allowing ſix perſons in the whole to each loom, there are conſequently 72,000 people employed; but this is to be underſtood as a calculation for the whole county, and not for Norwich alone, where it is acknowledged there are little better than half the people ſaid to be employed. It is a common idea in Norwich, to ſuppoſe each loom, with its attendants, to work 100l. per annum; this makes the total amount of their ernings 1,200,000l. a very large ſum for one manufacture to produce in a year, and what ſome intelligent gentlemen, engaged in the manufactory, have controverted, whilſt others, no leſs exact, and from their extenſive buſineſs, acknowledged to be competent judges, are ſtill of opinion, that this calculation comes very near the truth.

The

The general amount of the Norwich manufacture, has alſo been calculated thus.

To Rotterdam by ſhipping every ſix weeks, goods to the value of per ann.	480,000l.
Twenty tons by broad wheel'd waggons, weekly to London at 500l. per ton on an average - - - -	520,000l.
By occaſional ſhips to different ports in the Mediterranean, &c. and waggons to various places.	200,000l.
	1,200,000l.

Other modes of calculation have been adopted, but the two preceding ſo exactly agree in the ſum total, and differ ſo little from the reſt, that it is unneceſſary to add any more on this ſubject here. Nor conciſe as we wiſh to be on this occaſion, ought we to omit obſerving, that in the 70 years laſt paſt, the manufacture has increaſed as from four to twelve.

The worſted manufacture, for which this city has long been famous, and in which even children ern their bread, was firſt brought over by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III. and afterwards very much improved by the Dutch. who fled from the Duke of Alva's perſecution, and being ſettled here by Queen Elizabeth, taught the inhabitants to make ſays, baize, ſerges, ſhaloons, &c. in which they carry on a vaſt trade, both at home and abroad, and weave camblets, druggets, crapes and other ſtuffs, of which it is ſaid this city vends to the value of 200,000l. a year.

The

The weavers here employ ſpinners all the country round; and uſe many thouſand packs of yarn ſpun in other counties, even as far as Yorkſhire and Weſtmoreland, as well as conſiderable quantities of Iriſh yarn.

The ſtaple manufactures are crapes, bombazeens, and camblets; beſides which they make in great abundance damaſks, ſattins, alopeeus, &c. &c. &c. They work up the Leiceſterſhire and Lincolnſhire wool chiefly, which is brought here for combing and ſpinning, whilſt the Norfolk wool goes to Yorkſhire for carding and cloths. And what is a remarkable circumſtance, not diſcovered many years, is, that the Norfolk ſheep yield a wool about their necks and ſhoulders, equal to the beſt from Spain; and is in price to the reſt as 20 to 7. The ernings of the manufacturers are various, dyers and hot-preſſers about 15s. a week, combers about 12s; ſome of the beſt weavers from 14s. to a guinea, but weavers in general, on an average, not more than ſix ſhillings, but then many women can ern as much, and children by ſpinning, pipe-ſilling, tyre-drawing, &c. ern from 9d. to 2s. and 6d. a week each. It is remarkable that where the induſtrious man with his family ern 9 or 10s. a week, they live happy and comfortable, and ſeldom want employment, whilſt, he who can ern from 14s. to a guinea a week, too often ſpends that in idleneſs which he can procure with ſo much eaſe, and works two or three days only inſtead of ſix.

If 72,000 people as aboveſtated do work to the amount of 1,200,000l. annually, it is 16l. for each

each perſons wages. The materials are ſaid to amount to one tenth of the total manufacture, or 120,000l. This leaves the amount of labour 1,080,000l. in which is included the profit of the maſter manufacturer, and if that is ſtated at 14 per cent. and deducted accordingly, it reduces the ernings to about 11l. 11s. a year for every perſon employed. And it may be ſtated as no contemptable fact, that the ſame number of people employed in any manufacture, will ern one million a year; for the variations of earnings in any general given number of people is not very great, let the *manufacture be what it may*, few of them work more than to live.

Norwich adds much to the trade of Yarmouth, by the importation of coals, Iriſh-yarn, wine, fiſh, oil, and all other heavy goods, which come to it from thence by the river Yare, and the exportation of its manufactures to Ruſſia, Germany, Holland, Norway, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Flanders, &c.. The goods thus now exported, went formerly through the medium of the London merchants, but ſince the introduction of foreign riders, the manufacturer is alſo the merchant, and few goods are now ſent to London, but for the Eaſt and Weſt India trade and home conſumption, and they generally go by land carriage.

During the laſt war, Norwich ſupplied the army with four thouſand recruits, without feeling any inconveniency from ſo large a drain of its active inhabitants; but the really induſtrious ſeldom inliſt.

The CATHEDRAL.

THERE are thirty-four Churches in the city, excluſive of the Cathedral, a large venerable Gothic free-ſtone building of excellent workmanſhip, founded in the year 1096, by Biſhop Herbert, who laid the firſt ſtone. The ſteeple, being 105 yards and two feet from the pinnacle to the pavement of the choir, is the higheſt in England except Saliſbury; the weather-cock from the top ſtone is three quarters of a yard high, and one yard two inches long. The roof is adorned with various little images, well carved, repreſenting the hiſtorical paſſages of Scripture, from the creation of the world to the aſcenſion of Jeſus Chriſt, and the deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt. The length of the whole building, from the Weſt door to the entrance of the chapel of St. Mary the Great, (which ſtood at the Eaſt end, but is now in ruins) is 400 feet; and the extent of the tranſept or croſs ailes, from the North to South, 180.

The original church, as left by Biſhop Herbert, conſiſted of the whole choir, tower, and the two tranſepts, with the North and South ailes of the choir beyond the tranſepts, and extended to the diviſion between the nave and anti-choir, and no farther; the lower part of which, now remaining, is the original building; but ſome of the ornaments between the arches, and the entire roofs and upper parts, are of a later date. After the building was compleated, it was dedicated to the honor of the Holy Trinity, on the 24th of September, on which day the dedication

dedication feaſt was annually celebrated, Biſhop Eborard, who ſucceeded Herbert, built the whole nave, or body of the church, and its two ailes from the anti-choir or rood-loft door, to the Weſt end; and the preſent building, except the roof of the nave and Weſtern end, is of his foundation.

This was the ſtate of the church till 1171, when it received conſiderable damage by an accidental fire; which was fully repaired by John of Oxford, the fourth Biſhop, about the year 1197, who compleatly fitted up and ornamented the church, and preſented it with a new ſet of veſtments.

The next addition to this pile was the noble chapel of the Virgin Mary, or St. Mary the Great, built by Walter de Suffield, the tenth Biſhop; a perſon ſo remarkable for ſanctity and goodneſs, that his ſhrine was viſited by pilgrims from various parts, and numerous miracles were ſaid to be wrought at his tomb. This wonderworking power received a full confirmation from the miraculous eſcape of this chapel (as they then termed it) from the rage and fury of the citizens in 1272; when the whole church, tower, and adjacent buildings, were totally defaced by fire, in an inſurrection of the citizens, occaſioned by a violent diſpute they were then engaged in with the monks. This affair coſt the city three thouſand marks, which, with the liberal donations of the King, Queen, Biſhop, and Nobility, ſo fully repaired and compleated the church, that on Advent Sunday, 1278, King Edward I. and Eleanor his Queen, the Biſhops of London, Hereford, and Waterford, and ſeveral of the Nobility, were preſent at

its re-dedication by William de Middleton, then enthroned Biſhop of the See. At the ſame time, John de Chiſil, Biſhop of London, dedicated the altar where the body of St William was buried, to the honour of our Saviour and all Saints; Thomas de Canteloupe, Biſhop of Hereford, dedicated the oppoſite altar, by the choir door, to the honor of the bleſſed Virgin, St. John Baptiſt, St. Giles the Abbot, and all holy Virgins; and Stephen Biſhop of Waterford in Ireland, dedicated the altar, at the ſacriſt's chamber-door, to St. Peter and Paul, and all the Saints. But it ſoon after appearing that the old tower was much weakened by its being ſet on fire in the late inſurrection, a new one was erected by Biſhop Ralph de Walpole, and entirely finiſhed at his ſole expence. This bountiful prelate, in 1297, undertook the building of that part of the cloiſter lying on the South ſide of the church, and the old chapter-houſe; which he finiſhed, together with ſo much of the cloiſter as extends from the grand entrance into the church, called the prior's entrance, with all its curious work, to the paſſage leading to the chapter-houſe, now to Life's Green, near to which he cauſed a ſtone to be placed, with this inſcription:

"Dominus Radulfus Walpole Norwicenſis epiſ-
"copus me poſuit *."

Richard de Uppehall, whom the Biſhop employed in directing theſe works, added three more of the arches

* Ralph de Walpole, Biſhop of Norwich, built me.

arches on that ſide of the cloiſter; the other five arches, and the South ſide of the cloiſter reaching to the arch over which the eſpouſals, or ſacrament of marriage, are carved, were built by Biſhop Salmon and his friends; and by the profits ariſing from the office of pittancer, which the convent expended on this work. The North ſide adjoining to the church, was erected by Henry de Well, who expended thereupon the ſum of two hundred and ten marks, over and above 20l. given by John de Hancock, and a portion of the pittance money allotted for that purpoſe, The Weſt ſide, beginning at the eſpouſals aforeſaid, together with the ſumptuous carved entrance near the refectory or common eating hall, the lavatories, and the door entering into the ſtrangers hall, were built by Jeffrey Simonds, Rector of St. Mary in the Marſh, at the expence of 100l. and the part ranging from the ſtrangers hall-door, to the entrance into the church, together with that entrance, by the executors of Biſhop Wakeryng.

In 1382, Walter de Berney, citizen of Norwich, gave 100l. towards the iron work and glazing of the cloiſter windows; which work was perfected at the charge of the ſeveral families of Morley, Shelton, Scales, Erpingham, Gourney, Mowbray, Thorpe, Savage, &c. whoſe arms were to be ſeen in the windows of the cloiſter, above the bars, before the glazing was demoliſhed. This famous and elegant cloiſter was finiſhed in 1430, in the hundred and thirty-third year from its being firſt undertaken.

In 1361, on the 15th of January, the ſteeple of the cathedral was blown down, by which accident

the choir received conſiderable damage; to repair which, Biſhop Percy gave 400l. and obtained an aid of 9d. in the pound from his clergy for the ſame purpoſe: and from theſe funds the preſent tower was built, and the ſpire erected.

In 1629, the upper part of the Spire was blown down and re-built in 1633. In 1463 the church was conſiderably damaged by lightning, which was the means of its receiving very large improvements and additions: For it was at this time, that the noble roof covering the nave of the church, and carved with moſt of the principal ſtories of the Old Teſtament, and the upper part of the nave itſelf, were begun and finiſhed at the expence of Biſhop Lyhert and his friends: Who alſo paved the Cathedral, built the ſtone rood-loft now remaining, and erected a tomb over the founder, which was deſtroyed in the grand rebellion: And that the memorial of ſuch worthy benefactors might be tranſmitted to poſterity, the windows of the nave were adorned with the arms of England, Edward the Confeſſor, Charles Earl of Richmond, and many other eminent perſons. After Lyhert's death, Biſhop Goldwell, his ſucceſſor, beautified the tower and the roof of the choir, with the ſame kind of work as his predeceſſor had ornamented the nave; fitted up the choir itſelf, and chapels adjoining, in the form they remained in till the late alterations, by Biſhop Yonge; and covered the vaulted or arched ſtone roof with lead.

In 1509 Biſhop Nix repaired the tranſept ailes, which had been much damaged by a late fire, and covered

covered them with a ſtone roof. Thus the church remained till the diſſolution, when the crucifixes, images, and pictures, were removed, and the arches where the images ſtood filled up, and whitened over. In 1601 part of the Spire was ſtruck down by lightning, but the damage was ſoon repaired; and the church continued in this ſtate, till the outragous devaſtations committed in it in the year 1648, by order of the then ruling powers, who demoliſhed the organ, broke the painted glaſs in the windows, defaced the monuments, deſtroyed the veſtments, and committed every kind of ſacrilege, under the pious maſk of pure religion, and neceſſary reformation.

At the Reſtauration, the church was fitted up again in its former manner; and in the ſame place where the organ had ſtood, the preſent one was erected by Dean Croſts and the Chapter, and afterwards beautified by Dean Aſtley. At the ſame time the preſent cope was given by Sir Philip Harbord, Eſq. then high ſheriff of Norfolk: And the city gave 100l. to purchaſe plate for the altar.

From that time till about the year 1740, very little had been done, when Dean Bullock and the Chapter cauſed it to be thoroughly cleaned and repaired. It was again thoroughly repaired, under the direction and by the generous contributions of the late Biſhop Yonge, and Dr. Philip Lloyd, the preſent Dean. In the windows at the Eaſt end of the choir is a repreſentation of the transfiguration, and the twelve apoſtles, on painted glaſs, collected and put together by the Dean's lady: It is allowed to be a very curious piece of workmanſhip, and the choir is now

one

one of the moſt complete and beautiful in the kingdom.

The beſt general view of the Cathedral, is from the North ſide in the Biſhop's garden.

The CLOISTER, ſituated on the South ſide of the church, is the largeſt quadrangle of the kind in England, each ſide meaſuring about 58 yards in length, is near 14 broad, and 16 feet ſix inches high, the ſtone roof being ornamented with elegant carvings, repreſenting the Viſions of the Revelation, our Saviour's Crucifixion and Reſurrection, the Legends of St. Chriſtopher, St. Lawrence, &c. At the grand entrance at the South-weſt corner, the Eſpouſals, or Sacrament of Marriage, are carved in ſtone; and as ſoon as you enter the cloiſter from hence, on the left hand, are the two lavatories, where the monks uſed to waſh their hands. Over one of them is carved a fox in a pulpit, in the habit of a ſecular prieſt, holding up a gooſe to his auditory: Intended as a reflexion on the ſecular clergy, or pariſh prieſts, to whom the monks bore an inveterate hatred.

On the North ſide of the church ſtands the Biſhop's palace, built by Biſhop Salmon, which within half a century has been conſiderably improved, and the gardens elegantly laid out.

The gate, called Erpingham's or Lower Gate, built by Sir Thomas Erpingham, leading to the Weſt entrance of the cathedral, is not unworthy of a ſtranger's particular obſervation.

When Queen Elizabeth viſited Norwich in 1578, ſhe dined in public in the North alley of the cloiſter.

The

The Deanry was formerly the prior's lodge, and with the long incloſed gallery, where the ſick monks uſed to walk, ſtill remain entire.

THE BISHOPRICK.

THE Eaſt Angles were converted to the Chriſtian faith by Felix, a Burgundian, who became the firſt Biſhop of his new converts, and placed his ſee at Dunwich, in or near the year 630.

In 673, Biſus, the fourth biſhop, divided the dioceſe, continuing one Biſhop at Dunwich, who had juriſdiction over the county of Suffolk, and placing another at North-Elmham, whoſe paſtoral care was confined to that of Norfolk. About the year 870, the ſees were united, and the place of the Biſhop's reſidence fixed at Elmham.

Herfaſt, in 1073, in conſequence of a decree of the council held by Lanfranc, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, removed the ſee to Thetford, where it continued till 1024, when Herbert de Loſinga finally fixed it at Norwich.

The Biſhoprick poſſeſſed revenues of very conſiderable value from the earlieſt times; and it now ſtands charged in the King's books at 834l. 11s 7d. halfpenny, and pays firſt fruits but no tenths, they having been remitted by Queen Elizabeth, in lieu of the two manors of Swanton in Norfolk, and Sudbone in Suffolk, which ſhe ſevered from the ſee, during a vacancy, on the death of Biſhop Hopton.

The Biſhops of Norwich, by immemorial cuſtom, always have, and ſtill do enjoy a power of union, or uniting

uniting any two cures with inſtitution, any where within the limits of the dioceſe, and of any value; and that either by *perpetual* or *perſonal* union. The perpetual union was always made with the conſent and approbation of the Biſhop, patrons of the churches, and incumbents, and anſwers to a conſolidation; except that the former may be diſſolved with the conſent of parties, but the latter cannot. The perſonal union, or diſpenſation to hold two livings for life, required only the Biſhop's conſent; and this right was never diſputed by either King, Pope, or Archbiſhop.

The dioceſe, beſides four peculiars, contains 1353 pariſhes, of which 800 are in Norfolk, 527 in Suffolk, and 16 in Cambridgeſhire.

The four Archdeaconries, viz. of Norwich, Norfolk, Sudbury, and Suffolk, are in the gift of the Biſhop, who appoints alſo the chancellor, principal regiſter, and the commiſſaries to the archdeacons and their regiſters, an high ſteward, and ſteward of courts, a general receiver of rents, &c. an auditor, bailiffs of the ſeveral manors, the general apparitor, and the porter to the principal gate of the palace, leading to St. Martin's Plain.

St. LAURENCE's CHURCH

STANDS upon the ſpot, which before the retreat of the ſea, and whilſt this contined a conſiderable fiſhing town, was the quay or landing-place for all herrings brought into the city. The tithes of this fiſhery were ſo conſiderable, whilſt in the hands of the

the Biſhop of the Eaſt Angles, that about the year 1038 on Biſhop Alfric's granting the quay, ſtaithe, hagh (or cloſe incloſed with hedges) together with the adjoining manſion, to Bury-abbey, and the abbot's undertaking to build this church, he reſerved to his monaſtery a yearly payment of a laſt of herrings. On this hagh, in the time of the Confeſſor, the pariſh began to be built, the abbey having parted with it; though they reſerved the quay or ſtaithe, on which they founded the old church, which was a rectory in two medieties: the abbey had the houſe and one mediety, and the rectory the other. In William Rufus's time the medieties were joined, and ever ſince it hath continued one entire rectory. The laſt of herrings payable by the rector of the abbey, was converted into a yearly payment of 40s. ſome time in the reign of Henry III. which continued to be paid till that of Henry VII. when it was remitted on account of the ſmallneſs of the profits. The rectory being valued at five marks was taxed at half a mark, and paid 3d. ſynodals. It remains in the King's books at 4l. 13s. 9d. and being ſworn of the clear yearly value of 16l. 5s. 11d. ½ is diſcharged of firſt fruits and tenths, and capable of augmentation.

The old church was pulled down about the year 1460, and the preſent beautiful and regular pile finiſhed in 1472, at the expence of the abbot and monaſtery of Bury, the pariſhioners, and many private benefactors. It conſiſts of a noble ſquare tower, one hundred and twelve feet high, having a door at the Weſt end; over it on the North part is carved a repreſentation of the martyrdom of St. Laurence in ſtone;

ſtone; the ſaint is ſeen broiling on a grid-iron, and the ſoldiers are buſied in tending the fire. On one part is figured a King crowned, deſigned to repreſent the FATHER with a ſword in his hand, ſtriking at the Emperor Decian, at whoſe command this cruelty was exerciſed on the ſaint, who is falling under the ſtroke. On the other ſide is another piece of carving, repreſenting Edmund the King tied to a tree, and the Danes ſhooting arrows in his body; near them lies his head among ſome buſhes, alluding to the part of the legend, which ſays, that when they could not kill him with arrows, Hinguar the Daniſh General ordered them to ſmite off his head, and throw it amongſt the thickeſt thorns in an adjacent wood, where a wolf finding it, preſerved it from being devoured by any bird or beaſt of prey, till it was diſcovered by the Chriſtians, and buried with the body.

St. PETER of MANCROFT.

THIS is the principal pariſh in the city, and with the pariſhes of St. Giles and St. Stephen, conſtitutes the great ward of Mancroft. At the commencement of the Confeſſor's reign it was an open field; that part of it now the market-place, being the great croft, or cloſe, of the caſtle, upon the outward Weſt ditch of which it abutted. From its ſituation, the church, built on the South-weſt part, was diſtinguiſhed by the name of Magna Crofta, or Mancroft. Towards the end of the Confeſſor's reign [1066] it began to be inhabited; and at the Conqueſor's ſurvey, the whole field was owned and held by de

de Waiet, or Gauder, Earl of Norfolk, in right of his caſtle, who granted it to the King in common, to make a new burgh between them, which contained the entire pariſhes of St. Peter of Mancroft and St. Giles. This Robert founded the old church of St. Peter and Paul at Mancroft.

St. PETER's CHURCH, ſtanding in an elevated ſituation, near the Weſt or upper ſide of the market-place, was finiſhed in the year 1455. It has a fine ſquare tower ſteeple, 98 feet high, though deſigned at firſt to have been much higher, as appears both from the double buttreſſes reaching to the top, and the thickneſs of the walls: In this tower there is an excellent peal of twelve bells, caſt by Meſſrs Liſter and Pack, of London, in 1775, the Tenor weighing 41 cwt. The money paid for exchanging the old ten bells for this new peal of twelve, amounting to more than 800l. was raiſed by voluntary ſubſcriptions. The whole building is of free-ſtone, extending 212 feet, the breadth from the North to South 66 feet, the ailes are 20 feet broad, the nave 30 and 90 feet long. The height from the pavement of the nave to the ſummit of the roof, is 60 feet, the whole being covered with lead, and ſupported by two rows of pillars, remarkably neat and ſlender, forming eliptic arches at their top.

The chancel is ſixty feet long, and the ſame breadth with the nave. At the Eaſt end of the chancel is the old veſtry, and under it a room called the treaſury, ſupported by an arch: The preſent veſtry is in the South-eaſt corner of the church. The high altar, which is very advantageouſly raiſed above the

reſt of the church, ſtands upon another arch, through which there formerly laid a common paſſage, now ſtopped up. The altar-piece repreſenting the ſtory of St. Peter's being delivered out of priſon, was painted by that ingenious artiſt, Mr. Catton, and preſented to the pariſh by Alderman Starling, in 1768. The furniture of the altar is crimſon velvet, and the plate exceedingly grand, all but one cup being double gilt: One piece of it is remarkably curious, being an elegant ſtanding cup and cover, of ſilver, double gilt, weighing 46 oz. 1 gr. 1 pt. given by Sir Peter Gleane, Knight, whereon is beautifully chaſed the ſtory of Abigail bringing preſents to David.

In the veſtry hangs a neat old painted carving in alabaſter, of nine female ſaints, probably deſigned for ſome altar of St. Margaret, who is the principal figure, and here repreſented as holding down a dragon; amongſt the reſt is St. Hilda, holding a book and paſtoral ſtaff, and St. Barbara a tower and palm-branch. There are alſo paintings of our Saviour's Reſurrection, and St. Paul in prayer, and a few books, the moſt curious of which, is an octavo manuſcript bible upon vellum, written in 1340, and a folio manuſcript much more ancient, containing all St. Paul's epiſtles with a comment; it is beautifully lluinated and formerly belonged to Robert de Nòvell.

THE GUILDHALL;

ORIGINALLY a ſmall thatched building, erected on Carrowe fee as a toll houſe for collecting the toll of the market. In the time of Edward III. it

was

was called the toll-booth, and in the latter part of his reign a ſingle room was added to it, of ſtud work, and thatched, from which addition it acquired the name of the Guildhall. In this ſtate it continued till the reign of Henry IV. when that prince granting the city a charter for electing a mayor, inſtead of bailiffs, it was reſolved to build a new Guildhall, Priſons, &c. the old one being ſo very ſmall and mean as to have room only to erect a ſeat for the mayor and ſix others to ſit. In conſequence of this reſolution at an aſſembly held 1407, John Danyel, Robert Braſyer, and twenty-two others, were elected to compoſe a ſet of laws for the government of the city agreeable to the charter, and to conſult proper means to raiſe money for building a Guildhall: This matter was purſued ſo vigorouſly, that within the courſe of the year the work was got ſo forward that the arches under it, deſigned for priſons, were compleated. In 1409 the roof was raiſed, and in 1412 the priſons were made uſe of, but the whole building was not perfected till 1413, when the windows of the council-chamber were glazed, and the chequer table was placed in it. In 1435, the porch and tower called the treaſury, the lower part of which being the priſon called little eaſe, were built, and in 1440, all the city records, which till that time had lain diſperſed in the monaſtery of the White Friars, the chapel in the fields, &c. were collected together and depoſited here. The ſtalls joining to the hall, now covered with lead, were the ancient ſcriptories, or places were the writers ſat at elections. In 1511, the roof of the council-cham-

ber at the Eaſt end of the guildhall and the treaſury fell down: the council-chamber was repaired in 1523 and 1524, but the treaſury tower was never rebuilt. The windows contained many ſtories on painted glaſs relating to the adminiſtration of juſtice; but the glaſs has been ſo much broke and miſplaced that little of the original deſigns can now be collected. The room is adorned with the pictures of King William and Queen Mary, many eminent men of the county, mayors of the city and other benefactors.

In 1597, an order was made that "the rooms on "the Eaſt end of the guyld-hall, heretofore uſed for "a common gayle, ſhall ceaſe to be uſed for a pri-"ſon after 20 Oct. next: and that the common gaol "for the county of this cittie, ſhall be kept in the "houſe called the Lamb," where it ſtill continues. The ſheriff's office continued to be kept on the North ſide of the Guildhall, till 1625, when it was removed into the old chapel oppoſite to it on the South ſide, but that running into decay was pulled down, and the preſent ſheriff's office built on its ſcite.

In this Hall the aſſizes and quarter ſeſſions for the city are held. Here is alſo the mayor's office, for the daily adminiſtration of juſtice. The town-clerk's and chamberlain's offices, and all elections for Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Common-councilmen are here determined.

St. ANDREW's-HALL,

FORMERLY the monaſtery church of the Black Friars, or Bendictine Monks, is a beautiful ſtructure, about 50 yards in length and 30

wide; conſiſting of a nave and two ailes, each half the breadth of the nave, covered with lead, and ſupported by twelve neat and very ſlender pillars, and was new paved in 1646. The Mayor's guild-feaſts, are always held here; and in different apartments about it are the courts of Conſcience, the Guardians for the poor, &c. This noble fabric was built by Sir Thomas Erpingham, Knight, who died in 1428, before it was completely finiſhed, which was effected by Sir Robert Erpingham, his ſon, rector of Bracon, a friar in this houſe. The St. George's company uſually held their feaſts and meetings at the *Stone* lately removed, which covered the grave of Robert Barnard, Eſq. of this city, buried here in 1511. The company or fraternity took its riſe in 1385, and were a ſociety of brethren and ſiſters, aſſociated in honour of the martyr of St. George.

In 1704, the company preſented the mayor with the ſword of ſtate now uſed, in a ſcabbard of crimſon velvet with gilt lockets, and a mourning ſcabbard of black velvet with gilt lockets; two new ſtaves with ſilver heads, having the city arms, viz. the caſtle and lion, on pedeſtals of ſilver, to be borne before the mayor by the two marſhal-men, and two new ſilver badges with the city arms likewiſe, to be worn by marſhal-men when in waiting: at the ſame time they had a new ſtaff made, with a ſilver head, repreſenting St. George and the dragon, the arms of the company, on a pedeſtal, to be borne by their beadle before the alderman of the ſaid company.

In 1731, February 24, the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported at an aſſembly held that day, that they had treated with the St. George's company, who had agreed to deliver up their charters, books and records, into the hands of the corporation, provided they would pay their debts, amounting to 236l. 15s. 1d. which being agreed to, they were accordingly delivered up, and are now depoſited with the city records in the Guildhall.

In the centre of the Eaſt end is a clock, over which is carved the effigies of Juſtice, and underneath it is the royal arms of England. On each ſide hang the pictures of Queen Anne, George Prince of Denmark, Robert Earl of Orford, John Lord Hobart, afterwards Earl of Buckinghamſhire, Horatio Walpole, Eſq. and ſeveral Aldermen and benefactors to the city. The figure of St. George killing the Dragon, neatly carved, was placed here in 1686, by order of the St. George's Company.

On the walls in the North and South ailes, are placed elegant paintings at full length, ſuperbly framed, of thoſe gentlemen who have gone through the public offices of the Corporation with dignity and honour. Theſe paintings ſerve at once as a public teſtimony of the great eſteem the gentlemen repreſented are held in, and are no contemptible proofs of the abilities of ſome of the moſt ingenious painters who have reſided in, or occaſionally viſited the city.

The ſteeple was very neat, and of an hexangular form at top, it ſtood between the nave and the choir, and fell down in 1712. The yard on the South ſide, was called the preaching place or green yard, where

ſermons were preached on thoſe Sundays and holidays, when there were none at the cathedral croſs: it was alſo uſed as a burial place for thoſe who died of the plague in the pariſh of St. Andrew; and in the grand rebellion the artillery company exerciſed here, and depoſited their arms in the low rooms adjoining to the porch.

The city Library-room was rebuilt in 1774, under the direction of Mr. Rawlins: It is a handſome room in the Gothic taſte. This has lately been converted into a public Library, where books are delivered by the Librarian to the ſubſcribers every day between the hours of eleven and two, Sundays and the following days excepted, 29th of May, 4th of June, the Guild-day and the day preceding; 25th of October and 5th of November.

The DUKE's PALACE

ANCIENTLY conſiſted of many tenements, purchaſed by Alan Percy, clerk, brother to the old Duke of Northumberland: He ſold it to the Duke of Norfolk in the time of Henry VIII. who converted it into a palace, and made it his principal place of reſidence.

In 1602, the old palace was demoliſhed, and a noble one begun by Henry Duke of Norfolk, but ſcarcely finiſhed before it was pulled down by his grandſon Thomas, on account of the ill-behaviour of the mayor, in not permitting his comedians to enter the city with trumpets, &c. From that time it has been entirely neglected: The ſmall remaining part of the building is now converted into one of the city workhouſes, and hired of the Duke for that purpoſe.

Dr. Fuller remarks, that this palace was the greateſt he had ever ſeen out of London. It had a covered *Bowling-alley*, (the firſt of the kind in England) and, when Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was taxed for aſpiring to the Crown of Scotland, by marriage of Mary Queen of Scots, in 1569, he proteſted to Queen Elizabeth, that when he was in his *Bowling-alley* at Norwich, he counted himſelf as great as a King in Scotland.

THE CASTLE

IS ſuppoſed to have been firſt built by Uffa King of the Eaſt Angles, about the year 575. In 1642 it became a royal caſtle, and one of the ſeats of King Anna. In the Daniſh wars it often changed maſters, and after Alfred the Great had overcome that people, he is ſuppoſed to have erected the firſt building of brick or ſtone, about the year 872, which was deſtroyed by Sweno the Dane 1004, and re-built by his ſon Canute 1018. Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, is ſuppoſed to have pulled this down, and to have erected the preſent building on its ſcite, which was afterwards repaired and beautified by Thomas Brotherton, in the reign of Edward II. and before the year 1185, it was appointed a place of confinement for the King's priſoners. In 1189 Richard I. made Roger, ſon of Hugh Bigod, conſtable of this caſtle, but he having joined the rebellious Barons, was diſpoſſeſſed of it 1212, but reinſtated on his ſubmitting to the King, and died conſtable in 1220. In 1240 the cuſtody of the caſtle was committed to the ſheriff of the county. But in 1312 Thomas de Brotherton was appointed conſtable, who adorned and crowned

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it with battlements as it now appears. In 1325 the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace for the county of Norfolk, were ordered to be held in the Shire-houſe, erected within the limits of the caſtle, in the pariſh of St. John Timberhill, a little on the left of the grand entrance. In 1339 it was granted to the ſheriff for a public gaol for the county, as it ſtill remains.

The Caſtle, was originally defended by a wall on the brow of the hill on which it ſtands, and by three deep ditches, over which there were as many bridges: The firſt of them has been immemorially deſtroyed, the ruins of the ſecond remained till the ditches were levelled in 1738; the third now ſtanding, is a handſome bridge of but one arch, of 41 feet diameter. The outermoſt ditch extended on the Weſt to the edge of the preſent market-place, on the North it encompaſſed London Lane, on the Eaſt, it nearly reached King's Street, and on the South to the Golden Ball Lane. The poſtern or back entrance into the caſtle, was on the North-eaſt, having a communication with the Earle's palace, then occupying the whole ſpace between the outer ditch and Tombland. The grand entrance was, as it now is, on the South. The caſtle is ſquare, and has within its court, a Chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, which being a royal free chapel, is exempt from all epiſcopal juriſdiction. The chaplain is appointed by the juſtices of peace for the county, with a ſalary of thirty pounds a year. From the ſummit of the hill, which appears to have been raiſed by art with incredible labour, and ſtands almoſt in the middle of the city, you have a moſt agreeable

agreeable view of the ſurrounding buildings, interſperſed with gardens, which, together with the adjacent country and river, compoſe a moſt delightful landſcape. From this intermixture of buildings with gardens, Norwich has been compared to "A City in an Orchard,"

The SHIRE HOUSE, adjoining to the caſtle on the North ſide, in which the Summer Aſſizes and Quarter Seſſions are held, and other county buſineſs is tranſacted, was built by Mr. Brettingham on the ſcite of that burnt down, on the 30th of September 1746. It has two courts of juſtice, a large grand jury chamber, and other convenient apartments; particularly a large and handſome room on the Weſt ſide, erected in the year 1784, having a communication with each court, by which means the Judges are relieved from the diſagreeable apprehenſion of ſqueezing through thoſe elbowing crowds, which too often block up the avenues to our courts of juſtice.

The Caſtle-hill was repaired and the ditch and ſides of the hill planted with ſhrubs and a variety of trees, and a bank thrown up within the boundary, at a conſiderable expence to the county in the year 1774, but there being none to guard, what was intended both for uſe and ornament, the bank ſoon fell into decay, and it appeared that the money had been expended to very little purpoſe; this probably ſuggeſted the idea of dividing the ditch between the bank and the bottom of the hill, into various allotments, which were given to ſueh perſons as choſe to accept of them and keep up the fences without injury to the hill;

in

in conſequence of which it is now kept in excellent repair, by being ſurrounded with gardens laid out in a pleaſing taſte, and at conſiderable expence, according to the fancy of each poſſeſſor; and it has been acknowledged by ſtrangers who have ſeen it, to be ſuperior to any thing of the kind in Europe.

The PRESBYTERIAN MEETING-HOUSE in St. George's of Colgate, is an elegant octangular ſtructure, built in the year 1756 by the late Mr. Thomas Ivory.

The THEATRE*, built after the model of Drury Lane houſe, will conveniently hold about 70l. and like all others intended for the ſame purpoſe, appears much to advantage when moderately filled with company, and properly lighted; 'tis then that any traveller diveſted of prejudice, and having a taſte for theatrical amuſements, neatneſs and elegancy, cannot fail of being agreeably entertained with the appearance of the audience, the performers and the houſe.

The ASSEMBLY HOUSE. The veſtibule projects about 26 feet from the principal building, and is 15 feet wide; aſcending four ſteps upon the right, is a card room 22 feet ſquare, and a proportionate height; and on the left another 22 feet by 28; above the card rooms are two other rooms of the ſame dimenſions,

* This building was erected by the late Mr. Thomas Ivory, to whom Norwich is indebted for many elegant ſtructures, both public and private, which will remain inconteſtible proofs of his judgment and taſte in the uſeful as well as the ornamental parts of Architecture, till time, the deſtroyer of all, ſhall have reduced them, with their cotemporaries, to that heap of rubbiſh from which they originally ſprung.

dimenſions, and over the veſtibule a ſtore room. The long room is 66 feet by 23, the ceiling very neatly ſtucco'd, from whence hang five elegant glaſs luſtres, that in the centre having 24 branches, the two next 8 each, and the two end ones 14 each; it has five windows on the South ſide, and a Venetian one at the Weſt end; is wainſcoted round, about nine feet high, and above are ſtucco pannels, ornamented with feſtoons. The ſmall room is 50 feet by 27, the ceiling the ſame as the long room, from whence there are four braſs chandeliers ſuſpended by gilt links; in other reſpects, the ornaments are nearly the ſame as in the long room. The orcheſtras are over the doors at the entrance of each room, ſupported by two neat fluted pillars. The tea room is between the two rooms appropriated to dancing, and is 27 feet ſquare: an elegant chandelier of 24 branches is ſuſpended in the center of the ceiling by a gilt link. On the South ſide of this room is a receſs of about ten feet, in the form of a half decagon; in this place tea and other refreſhments are delivered out to the company.

The communication is by two doors with arched caſings ten feet high and five feet wide, ſo conſtructed as to be eaſily removed, and then the eye commands at once a ſuit of 143 feet, illuminated by ten branches holding 150 candles, and the company forming into one row, may dance the whole length of the building.

The NORFOLK and NORWICH HOSPITAL without St. Stephen's gate, is a very neat building in the form of an H; it coſt 9,295l. was erected and is ſtill

ſtill ſupported by voluntary contributions, and was firſt opened for the reception of inn-patients November 7, 1772.

In the courſe of the year 1778, there were admitted *eighty-nine caſualties*,* (*ſixty-five* of which were in-patients) to which the doors of this houſe are open at all hours, without any particular recommendation. Many of theſe caſes were of ſo formidable a nature, that had not immediate relief and the moſt ſkilful treatment intervened, it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed the unhappy ſufferers muſt have periſhed.

The phyſicians and ſurgeons attend in turn to take in patients every Saturday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and every Tueſday at the ſame hour, to preſcribe to the out-patients.

The Governors meet every Saturday at eleven o'clock, to tranſact the buſineſs of the hoſpital.

BLACK FRIAR's-BRIDGE, formerly called New-bridge, was built of timber about the time of Henry V. re-built in the reign of Edward IV. and in 1586 again re-built with ſtone, this alſo becoming ruinous, and it being ſuppoſed that the two arches of which it was compoſed, too much impeded the paſſage of the water, when a flood was to be apprehended, it was taken down in the year 1784, and a ſtone bridge with but one arch, built in the ſame place, from a plan given in by Mr. Soame. It coſt near 1300l. and is much the handſomeſt bridge in the city.

* Of theſe, four died; four went away without leave; but there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe they were cured; and eighty-one were diſcharged Cured.

A gentleman desirous of spending a few days in Norwich, and of being acquainted with every thing worth observation, will not omit seeing the various employments of the extensive manufactory: Nor can he fail receiving some pleasure, by a view taken from the top of Mackarell's Tower, down towards Thorpe, Bracondale Hill and the country around.

The new buildings in Surry-street, St. Giles's the Guild-hall in the Market-place, and the new Chapel in St. George's, are all places which have neatness, and some of them elegance to recommend them.

Several buildings in this city are curiously incrusted with flints, cut into regular squares, forming as nice joints as the best bricks. Bridewell wall is thus built, and so well executed, that it is worth a traveller's notice*.

A mistake having crept into all the compilations of the history of Norwich, from Camden down to the present time, it may not be amiss here to correct it: The passage is, "All the churches are crusted "with flints curiously cut, though the town stands "in a clay soil, twenty miles from any flints or "chalk." The truth is, that though the churches are crusted with cut flints, there is not any thing curious

* Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, Secretary to the Royal Society, in a note on a paper of Mr. Arderon's on this very wall, observes, that the gate of the Austin Friars, at Canterbury, that of St. John's Abbey, at Colchester, and the gate near Whitehall, Westminster, are in the same taste. But the platform on the top of the Royal Observatory at Paris, which, instead of being covered with lead, is paved with flint after this manner, is an instance that the French have in some measure recovered this art, Phil. Trans. abr. vol. 10 part 4. p. 1304.

rious in the workmanſhip: And as to there not being any flints within twenty miles, 'tis very certain that they abound in various places round the city; and large quantities have frequently been exported to the North for the uſe of the glaſs and pottery manufactories.

The Saturday market, for plenty, variety, and goodneſs, as well as the neatneſs with which all proviſions are brought for ſale, is allowed to be equal to any in the kingdom.

Ames ſays, the *art of printing* was firſt invented about 1457, but at what place, or by whom, topographical hiſtorians are not agreed. Hollingſhed ſays it was invented firſt at Mentz in Germany by Sir John Guttemburgh about 1440. Fox and others contend, that John Fauſtus, a goldſmith of Straſburg, and afterwards citizen of Mentz, was the inventor about the year 1450, and that Guttemburgh learnt it of him. The people of Haerlem in Holland, confer the ſame honour upon LAURENCE COSTER, their fellow citizen. From ſuch a contrariety of evidence it is now impoſſible to determine who was the inventor of this noble art, which ſoon ſpread over the greater part of Europe, rapidly diffuſing knowledge and learning among mankind. Though the art is ſaid to have been introduced into England about 1457, we do not know of any book printed in this kingdom of ſo early a date, and if it was then at all known amongſt us, it muſt have been confined to ſome few of the Religious, who are accuſed of having ſold the books ſo printed for *Manuſcripts*. Be this as it may, William Caxton, a mercer of London, certainly learnt

this art in Flanders or Germany about 1457, and there printed an Engliſh tranſlation of *Recuyel* or the hiſtory of Troy in 1471, ſoon after which he returned into his native country, and the firſt book known to be printed in England by him, is a tranſlation from the French of THE GAME OF CHESS, 1474. After this near a hundred years elapſed before this art was practiſed in Norwich, and then it was introduced by Anthony Solmpne one of the ſtrangers, for which he was preſented with his freedom. The only piece which he is known to have printed, is intitled, "Certain Verſes, written by Thomas Brooke, "Gentleman of Rolſbie, concerned with Throgmor-"ton and others, in a conſpiracy in Norfolk, in "the time of his impriſonment, the day before "his death, who ſuffered at Norwich the 30th of "Auguſt 1570." Theſe are contained in thirty-two verſes and at the end, "*Finis quod*, Thomas "Brooke, imprinted at Norwich, in the pariſh of "Saynt Andrewe, 1570."

In the beginning of the civil war in the reign of Charles I. Norwich ſent a party of 50 dragoons to join Colonel Cromwell's regiment at Cambridge, and immediately after raiſed 100 more, and mounted them upon horſes, taken from the loyaliſts in the city, whom they called *malignants*. A weekly contribution of 1,250l. was laid by the parliament on the city of Norwich and county of Norfolk, and paid in the following proportions: The county 1,129l. Norwich 53l. Lynn 27l. 11s. 10d. Yarmouth 34l. 16s. 5d. and Thetford 5l. 11s. 9d.

It is ſuppoſed that a twenty-ſecond part of the inhabitants of all *large* towns upon an average, die

annually.—In moderate towns from 1 in 24 to 1 in 28, or 1 to 26 upon an average. In country parishes and villages, on the contrary this proportion seldom exceeds 1 in 45 or 50, that is 47 ½ on an average.

The proportion of persons dying to those living in various towns in England:

Northampton one to twenty-six 2-thirds; Newbery Berks, one to twenty-seven 1-half; Norwich 1 to 24 ½; Parish of Speen contiguous to Newbery 1 to 31; in country villages by various observations, 1 to 45, 1 to 47, and in a few instances 1 to 50. From these facts it is concluded, that taking a whole country in *gross*, including all cities and villages, mankind enjoy among them about 35 years each of existence, consequently, could the annual burials of any country be accurately obtained, that multiplied by 35 would give a statement of the population of the whole as nearly as necessary, or perhaps possible.

As the following verses contain a handsome compliment to our fair citizens, serve to convey some idea of the city itself more than 150 years ago, and were not thought unworthy of a place in the venerable Camden's excellent Britannia, we hope they will be acceptable to the readers of the Norfolk Tour. They were written in Latin by Arthur Johnstone, a celebrated Scots poet born in 1580. He was physician to King Charles I. and published a most elegant version of the psalms in Latin verse, in 1637 which has been reprinted several times; he was the author of Musæ Anglicanæ, or commendatory verses upon persons of rank in church and state at that

time, alſo of ſome Epigrams and other ſmaller works, and died at Oxford in 1641.

A town, whoſe ſtately piles and happy ſeat
Her citizens and ſtrangers both delight;
Whoſe tedious ſiege and plunder made her bear
In Norman troubles an unhappy ſhare,
And feel the ſad effects of dreadful war.
Theſe ſtorms o'erblown, now bleſs'd with conſtant peace,
She ſaw her riches and her trade increaſe.
State here by wealth, by beauty wealth's outdone;
How bleſs'd, if vain exceſs be yet unknown!
So fully is ſhe from herſelf ſupply'd,
That England, while ſhe ſtands, can never want an head

Dr. Fuller in the hiſtory of the Worthies of England, publiſhed 1662 obſerves, that he had been in Norwich about forty years before, when many of the houſes were covered with thatch; he wiſhes that the city may long flouriſh in its full luſtre, and then quaintly adds, yea may their *Straw* in due time advance into *Tyle*, and thereby their houſes be better ſecured againſt the mercileſs element of fire, whoſe furious raging is ſeldom bounded, unleſs by the want of fewel to feed on. Could the ſame author have viſited Norwich in the year 1786, there had been little occaſion for his remark on thatched houſes, and he would have ſeen his wiſh fully accompliſhed in the beauty and preſent improved ſtate of the city.

KETT's

KETT's REBELLION.

KETT's rebellion began July 7, 1549, and, like all other rebellions, neither wanted plauſible pretences, nor plenty of adherents, for in leſs than a month from its commencement, a body of twenty thouſand men encamped upon Mouſhold-hill, beſieged Norwich and committed every kind of exceſs, ſuch as burning great part of the city, wantonly deſtroying many of the principal inhabitants, and plundering the adjacent country; and to ſuch a pitch of irregularity and extravagance were they arrived, that three thouſand bullocks and twenty thouſand ſheep, beſides all kinds of poultry in abundance, were devoured in their camp in a few days. They held a particular enmity againſt all their ſuperiors, whom they wantonly deſtroyed for no other reaſon but that they were gentlemen; perhaps one of the higheſt gratifications to a vulgar mind, is the pleaſure ariſing from the hopes of levelling all diſtinctions in ſociety. Perſuaſions and promiſes of forgiveneſs proving ineffectual, the Marquis of Northampton, with fifteen hundred horſe, was ſent to relieve the city: He was accompanied by the Lords Sheffield and Wentworth, and many other eminent perſons: He entered Norwich the laſt day of July, and was attacked the ſame night by the rebels, whom he repulſed after killing three hundred of them, but they renewed the attack the next day, when a furious engagement took place on St. Martin's Plain, in which the Lord Sheffield with about fifty ſoldiers were unfortunately

nately killed, and the King's forces obliged to retire out of the city. John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, with part of the forces raiſed for the Scottiſh war, was next ſent againſt this lawleſs banditti, and was accompanied by the Marquis of Northampton and other perſons of diſtinction, with many of the principal citizens, who had joined him at Cambridge. On the 23d of Auguſt he encamped his troops between Norwich and Eaton, from whence he ſent a ſummon to the city (then in poſſeſſion of the rebels) and afterwards a herald to Kett's camp on Mouſhold, offering a general pardon to all who would lay down their arms and quietly return home; this alſo proving ineffectual, the Earl's troops the next day forced their way into the city, by Brazen-door, St. Stephen's-gate, and the breaches made between that and St. Giles's. The main body under the command of the Earl himſelf, entering by St. Bennet's-gate, proceeded directly to the market-place, where he fixed his head quarters. Some ammunition waggons belonging to the army, for want of proper orders, having been driven through the city as far as Biſhop-gate, were ſeized by a party of the rebels, who when conveying them to their camp, were overtaken and defeated by a party of the Earl's forces, under Capt. Drury, and moſt of the waggons recovered. The rebels ſtill remaining in the city, had frequent ſkirmiſhes with the King's troops; intelligence of which being carried to the Earl, he immediately marched and attacked their principal body then poſted in St. Andrew's ſtreet, near the church, in which 130 rebels, were killed on the ſpot, many taken priſoners, and the

reſt

reſt entirely driven out of the city. On the 26th the Earl was reinforced by a body of 1400 Swiſs, and the rebels placing much confidence in the following prophecy:

The country Goffs, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubbs and clouten ſhoon,
Shall fill the vale, of Duffin's dale,
With ſlaughter'd bodies ſoon.

quitted their advantageous ſituation upon Mouſhold-hill, and ſtrongly intrenched themſelves in the adjacent valley, called Duffin's dale, where they were attacked the next day, the 27th, by the King's forces, and entirely defeated and diſperſed, when above 3,500 of them were killed, and a great number wounded and taken priſoners. The next day Robert Kett was apprehended in a barn at Swannington and conducted to Norwich. Nine of the principal leaders (except Robert and William Kett) were that day hanged drawn and quartered at the Oak of Reformation, as they themſelves had chriſtened it. And in the whole about 300 received the like puniſhment; the two Ketts were committed priſoners to the tower of London, tried and convicted of high treaſon, and on the 29th of November in the ſame year, were delivered to Sir William Windham, high ſheriff of Norfolk, who conducted them to the places of execution. Robert was hanged in chains upon a gibbet on the top of Norwich caſtle, and William upon Wymondham ſteeple.

Robert Kett was a tanner, in Wymondham of conſiderable property, and was eſteemed to be a moſt daring

daring and reſolute fellow. William Kett his brother, and partner in iniquity, was a butcher of the ſame place, and remarkable for deſperate hardineſs. Two ſuch chieftains quickly drew together a large body of the profligate, the idle, the neceſſitous and the diſcontented. Fuller remarks, that Robert was more wealthy than the generality of thoſe of his buſineſs; and Stow obſerves, he could ſpend 50l. a year in land, and was worth in goods above one thouſand marks: His family was one of the moſt ancient and flouriſhing in Wymondham, for in the twenty-ſecond of Edward the Fourth, John Knyght, alias Kett, was a principal owner there. After his conviction it was preſented at a court holden for the King's manor there, that Robert Knyght, alias Kett, who was hanged upon Norwich caſtle for treaſon, died ſeized of thirty acres of land held of the ſaid manor, which eſcheated to the King, who of his great clemency regranted them to William, ſon and heir of the ſaid Robert and his heirs for ever.

Lives of Eminent Men born at Norwich, or who have principally reſided there.

BISHOP HERBERT LOSINGA. Bale ſays that he was born at Orford in Suffolk. He was ſome time abbot of Ramſey in Huntington, afterwards prior of the monaſtery of Fiſcaud in Normandy, from whence he returned with King William Ruſus, of whom he obtained various preferments; was made Lord Chancellor, and in three years was grown ſo rich as to be able to purchaſe the abbey of Wincheſter for his Father Robert; and the Biſhoprick of Thetford

for himſelf at the price of 1,900l. Hence the verſe was made, *Filius eſt Preeſul, pater abbas, Simon uterque.* Meaning that both of them were guilty of Simony; for this Simonical act he was ſummoned to Rome by Pope Paſcal II. and by way of penance commanded to build ſeveral churches and monaſteries, all which he actually, and 'tis ſaid, religiouſly performed. Camden ſays that the word *Leaſing* in Saxon ſignifies a *Lye* or *Trick*, and for this reaſon Biſhop Herbert had the ſurname of *Loſinga*, as being made up of lying and flattery, by which he raiſed himſelf to great honors and preferments. From the works of charity and munificence, which he left as witneſſes of his immenſe riches, he was called by William of Malmſbury, *Vir Pecunioſus.* Fuller aſſerts that Biſhop Herberr was born at Oxford, but quaintly adds, that he might well ſerve for two counties, being ſo different from himſelf, and two perſons in effect. When young looſe and wild, deeply guilty of the ſin of Simony: When old nothing of Herbert was in Herbert, uſing commonly the words of St. Hierome, *Erravimus juvenes, emendemus ſenes.* When young we went aſtray, now old we will amend. He was an excellent ſcholar for thoſe times, comely of perſonage, and wrote many learned treatiſes mentioned by Pitſæus. In the latter part of his life he was mild, affable, blameleſs in his carriage, pure, innocent, and of examplary virtue; ſincerely repenting of his former Simonical practices, and to atone for them built the Cathedral at Norwich, and a palace for himſelf and ſucceſſors, on the North ſide; a monaſtery for 60 monks on the South, St. Leonard's

Leonard's church upon Mouſhold-hill, oppoſite to the palace, another in the Biſhop's court, now the cloſe, St. Margaret's at Lynn, St. Nicholas at Yarmouth, another at Elmham, and the Cluniac monaſtery at Thetford. In reviewing this liſt, we cannot help expreſſing our aſtoniſhment, that they ſhould (as we may ſay) have been the labour of one Man's hand, and of confeſſing, that if the founder of ſo many and ſuch magnificent edifices, really acquired great riches by the means of ſervility and flattery, it was much to his honor, and we hope a full expiation of the frailties of a courtier, that he applied them, not to the vain purpoſes of an *uſeleſs* and oſtentatious diſplay of human power and greatneſs, but in the infinitely more commendable purſuit of erecting ſuch magnificent monuments of piety, as promiſe to be the admiration of ſeveral ſucceeding ages yet to come: and, howſoever he might acquire the Surname of Loſinga, or be called, *Vir Pecunioſus*, (which is now no ſtigma at all) we think the private virtues and public charities of his riper years were ſuch, as in more modern times would have been eſteemed ſufficient to atone for a multitude of the follies of youth.

MATTHEW PARKER, the ſecond proteſtant Archbiſhop of Canterbury, born Auguſt 6, 1504, was the ſon of a tradeſman in Norwich: His father dying when he was but twelve years of age, his mother took particular care of his education, and in 1520 he was admitted a ſtudent in Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, of which ſociety he was elected fellow, and became chaplain to Anne Boleyn, whom he attended

to

to the ſcaffold, and received particular inſtructions from her "To ſee that her daughter Elizabeth was brought up in the fear of God". He was a zealous promoter of the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI. who promoted him to the Deanry of Lincoln; he was obliged to abſcond during the reign of Queen Mary; but on the acceſſion of Elizabeth was advanced to the Archbiſhopric of Canterbury, which he held till his death. Which happened at his palace in Lambeth in the year 1575.

Parker being placed at the head of the church, and knowing that he ſhould have all the art of the Papiſts to contend with, took care to have the Sees filled with the moſt learned men, and the Univerſities put under ſuch regulations as ſhould prevent Papiſts ſettling there. He was at great expence in rebuilding his palace at Canterbury, and founded a Free-School at Rochdale in Lincolnſhire. It was by his intereſt chiefly that the great Engliſh Bible, commonly called the Biſhop's Bible was firſt tranſlated from the Hebrew and Greek, the former one having been moſtly from the Latin of Eraſmus.

This Bible was in general uſe through England till the reign of James I. when the preſent tranſlation was undertaken by his order, although the pſalms of the former Bible are ſtill uſed in the ſervice of the church.

To Biſhop Parker we are likewiſe indebted, for the publication of ſeveral of our ancient Engliſh hiſtorians, as Matthew of Weſtminſter, Matthew Paris, Aſſer's Life of King Alfred, and Thomas Walſing-

ham. He died May 17, 1575, and was buried in his own private chapel at Lambeth.

With all theſe ſplendid qualifications, he has been blamed for his ſeverity to the puritans, and, during the civil war, near 70 years after his death, one Colonel Scott, pulled down his tomb, took out his leaden coffin, and ſold it to a plumber, and threw his body into a hole.

JOSEPH HALL an eminent and learned divine, and ſucceſſively Biſhop of Exeter and Norwich, was born in Briſtow Park, within the pariſh of Aſhby de la Zouch, in Leiceſterſhire, July 1, 1574. He was educated in the Grammar School in his native place; and at the age of fifteen ſent to Emanuel College in Cambridge, of which in due time. he became fellow. He read the rhetoric lectures in the public ſchools, for two years with great applauſe; and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a wit and a poet, in this early period of his life, by the publication in 1597 of his Satires in ſix books. The three firſt were called toothleſs ſatires: The three laſt biting ſatires. He calls himſelf the firſt ſatyriſt in the Engliſh language.

" I firſt adventure, follow me who liſt,
" And be the ſecond Engliſh Satyriſt."

After ſix or ſeven years reſidence in college, he was preſented to the Rectory of Hawſtead in Suffolk, ſoon after which he married. In 1605 he accompanied Sir Edmund Bacon to the Spa, where he had an opportunity of examining into the ſtate and practices of the Romiſh church. Having ſpent a year and a half

half in these travels, he returned to London, and was made chaplain to prince Henry, and soon after presented to the Rectory of Waltham Abby in Essex, which being convenient for his court attendance he kept 22 years; during which time he was made Prebendary of Wolverhampton, and in 1616 Dean of Worcester, though he was then absent, attending the embassy of Lord Hay in France. The year after he attended the Earl of Carlisle into Scotland, and in 1618 was sent to the Synod of Dort, but the air of the country not agreeing with him, he returned home in about three months; however before his departure, he preached a Latin sermon to that famous assembly, which by their president and assistants took a solemn leave of him; and the deputies of the States presented him with a gold medal, having on it the portraiture of the Synod. This medal is now, 1786, the property of Dr. Farmer, master of Emanuel college.

Having refused in 1624 the Bishopric of Glocester, he accepted in 1627 that of Exeter, and in 1641 was translated to the See of Norwich; but on December 30 following, having joined with other Bishops in the protestation against the validity of the laws made during their forced absence from the parliament, he amongst the rest was committed to the tower on the 30th of January, but was released in June following, upon giving 5000l. bail, and withdrew to Norwich; where he lived in tolerable quiet till April 1643. But then the order for sequestering *notorious delinquents* being passed, in which he was included by name, all his estates real and personal

were ſeized, and ſold at public ſale, even (ſays Blomfield) to a dozen of Trenchers, nor did they forget to lay their hands upon his Eccleſiaſtical preferments, and turn him out of his palace. For all which the parliament allowed him 400l. per ann. but even this being ill paid, and ſoon after entirely refuſed, the Biſhop became very neceſſitous.

About this time he wrote his Treatiſe, intitled his "Hard Meaſure," in which he ſays, "They "were not aſhamed after they had taken away, and "ſold all my goods and perſonal eſtate, to come to "me for aſſeſſments and monthly payments for that "eſtate which they had taken." In 1647 he retired to a little eſtate, which he rented, at Heigham, in the Weſtern ſuburbs of Norwich, where he died September 8, 1656, in the 82d year of his age, and was buried in the chancel of the pariſh church there.

He was by the learned called our Engliſh *Seneca*, and is univerſally allowed to have been a man of great wit and learning, and of as great meekneſs, modeſty and piety. His works are many and voluminous, having printed fifty Treatiſes, ſince collected and publiſhed in three volumes, folio: Boyle ſays they are filled with fine thoughts, excellent morality, and a great deal of piety.

JOHN COSIN, Biſhop of Durham, in the ſeventeenth century, was born November 30, 1594. Having compleated his ſtudies at Caius College in Cambridge, he was appointed chaplain to Dr. Richard Neille, then Biſhop of Durham, who preſented him to a Prebend in that cathedral, and procured him the Archdeaconry of the Eaſt Riding of the church of York.

York. At the commencement of the civil wars, he was deprived of all his livings, being the firſt clergyman who underwent that puniſhment, and therefore went abroad, and fixed his reſidence at Paris; but returning in 1660, with King Charles II. was promoted to the Deanry of Peterborough, and afterwards to the Biſhopric of Durham, which he held till his death, January 15, 1672, in the 87th year of his age. He was the author of ſeveral learned tracts, chiefly in controverſial divinity.

Dr. SAMUEL CLARKE, a very learned and eminent Divine of the ſeventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was the ſon of Edmund Clarke, Eſq. Alderman of Norwich, one of its repreſentatives in parliament for ſeveral years, and was born October 11, 1675. He made ſo rapid a progreſs in his ſtudies at Cambridge, particularly in the mathematics, that before he had attained to the twenty-ſecond year of his age, he had a conſiderable hand in introducing into the univerſity the Newtonian philoſophy. He afterwards applied himſelf to divinity, which he intended to make his profeſſion; and was appointed chaplain to Dr. John Moore, Biſhop of Norwich, who gave him the Rectory of Drayton, near that city. In 1706, he tranſlated into Latin, Sir Iſaac Newton's Optics; and being recommended to Queen Anne, by his patron the Biſhop of Norwich, was preſented to the Rectory of St. James's, Weſtminſter. In 1712, he publiſhed a ſplendid edition of Cæſar's Commentaries; and the next year appeared his Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, which made ſo much noiſe. He was afterwards engaged in a diſpute

with Mr. Liebnitz, concerning the principles of natural philoſophy and religion; and the letters which paſſed between them on the ſubject, were publiſhed at London, in 1717. Upon the death of Sir Iſaac Newton, he was offered the place of maſter of the mint; but this he refuſed, as inconſiſtent with his character. In the beginning of the year 1729, he publiſhed the firſt twelve books of Homer's Iliad, with the Latin verſion accurately corrected, and learned notes, dedicated to the Duke of Cumberland; but before he had finiſhed the reſt, he was taken ſuddenly ill, and died on the 17th of May, in the ſame year. His Expoſition of the Church Catechiſm, and ten volumes of his Sermons, were publiſhed after his death. His works, which are numerous, and of which thoſe we have mentioned form but a part, will remain a perpetual monument of his learning and abilities; all his cotemporaries bear the ſtrongeſt teſtimony to his piety, his humanity, and other Chriſtian virtues.

JOHN KAYE or KEY, more generally known by the name of Caius, was an eminent Engliſh phyſician, co-founder of Gonville and Caius College in Cambridge, to which he added a new ſquare in 1570 at the expence of 1,834l. a very conſiderable ſum at that time.

He was born October 6, 1510. Having travelled into Germany, France and Italy, he ſtudied phyſic at Padua, under Joſeph Baptiſta Montanus, the moſt eminent medical profeſſor of his time. On his return to his own country, he was incorporated doctor of phyſic at Cambridge, and practiſed in his profeſſion

profeſſion at Shrewſbury and Norwich, with a ſucceſs ſo favourable to his reputation, that he was appointed phyſician to Edward VI. Mary I. and Elizabeth, was conſtituted a fellow of the College of phyſicians, where he preſided more than ſeven years. He died at Cambridge, after having foretold his death, on July 29, 1573, in the 63d year of his age, and was buried in the chapel of his own college, and had the following laconic inſcription put upon his tomb. FUI CAIUS.

As a writer he has ever been conſidered a judicious linguiſt, critic, phyſician, naturaliſt and antiquary. On which ſubjects he wrote ſeventy-two different Treatiſes in Latin; but thoſe which have principally handed down his name to our days, is his Hiſtoria Cantab. Academiæ, and De Canibus Britannicis. When he preſented the firſt of theſe two books to James I. as he was paſſing thro' his college, the King ſaid, give me rather *Caius de Canibus:* A work which then was, and ſtill remains to be much admired.

Sir THOMAS BROWNE an eminent writer and phyſician, born in the pariſh of St. Michael, Cheapſide, the 19th of October, 1605, ſettled in this city in 1636. He was educated at Wincheſter School and entered as a gentleman commoner of Pembroke College, was admitted to the degree of Batchelor of Arts, January 1, 1617, and afterwards to that of A. M. when he ſtudied phyſic, and practiſed it for ſome time in Oxfordſhire, which he quitted to accompany Sir Thomas Dutton, his father-in-law, to Ireland, hence he travelled into France and

and Italy, ſtudied phyſic at Montpelier and Padua, at that time the celebrated ſchools of medicine; and in his return home through Holland, was created Doctor of Phyſic at Leyden. He returned to his native country in 1634, and the next year wrote his celebrated piece, called "Religio Medici", the Religion of a Phyſician; he ſettled at Norwich in 1636, and in 1637 was incorporated doctor of phyſic at Oxford. In 1641 he married Mrs. Deborah Mileham, of a good family in Norfolk, and five years after publiſhed his Treatiſe on "Vulgar Errors." In 1655 he was choſen honorary fellow of the college of phyſicians, as a man "Virtute et literis ornatiſ-"ſimus", eminently embelliſhed with literature and virtue.

In 1658 he wrote a diſcourſe on urn-burial, together with the garden of Cyrus; and in 1671 he received at Norwich the honour of Knighthood from Charles II. and died in the city, on his birth-day, October 19, 1682, in the 76th year of his age, and was buried in the church of St. Peter's Mancroft.

In 1684 Dr. Teniſon, (afterwards Archbiſhop of Canterbury) publiſhed a ſmall volume of Tracts written by Dr. Browne, and in 1686 his works were publiſhed in one volume folio. In 1712 his Poſthumous works were publiſhed in one volume octavo, containing the antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Norwich. An account of the Urns found at Brampton in Norfolk, 1667, and ſome letters between Sir William Dugdale and Sir Thomas Browne, &c. This was adorned by ſeveral plates, and is now become a ſcarce book.

His

His Religio Medici excited the attention of the public, by the novelty of its parodoxes, the dignity of ſentiment, the quick ſucceſſion of images, the multitude of abſtruſe alluſions, the ſubtlety of diſquiſition, and the ſtrength of language. What is mnch read, will be much criticiſed, ſays his Biographer, and the remark was particularly applicable to the Religio Medici, which raiſed the author many admirers and many enemies.

It is not on the praiſes of others, but on his own writings, that he is to depend for the eſteem of poſterity; of which he will not eaſily be deprived, while learning ſhall have any reverence among men: For there is no ſcience, in which he does not diſcover ſome ſkill; and ſcarce any kind of knowledge, profane or ſacred, abſtruſe or elegant, which he does not appear to have cultivated with ſucceſs. Dr. Johnſon.

BROWNE (EDWARD) an eminent phyſician, ſon of the preceding, was born about 1642. He was educated at the Grammar School in Norwich, and in 1665 took the degree of Batchelor of Phyſic at Cambridge. Removing afterwards to Merton College, Oxford, he was admitted there to the ſame degree in 1666, and the next year created Doctor. In 1668 he viſited part of Germany, and the year after, Auſtria, Hungary, and Theſſaly, and paſſed through Italy. Upon his return he practiſed phyſic in London; was made phyſician to Charles II. and afterwards in 1682 to St. Bartholomews's Hoſpital. About which time he was concerned with many other eminent men, in a tranſlation

of

of Plutarch's Lives, in which he tranſlated thoſe of Themiſtocles and Sertorius. He was firſt cenſor, then elect, and treaſurer of the college of phyſicians; of which in 1705 he was choſen preſident, and held that office till his death, which happened in auguſt 1708, at his ſeat in Northfleet, near Greenhithe in Kent. He underſtood Hebrew, was a critic in Greek, and no man wrote better Latin, High-Dutch, Italian and French, which he ſpoke and wrote with as much eaſe as his mother-tongue; phyſic was his buſineſs and to the promotion of that, all his other acquiſitions were referred. Botany, Pharmacy, and Chemiſtry he knew and practiſed. King Charles ſaid of him, that he was as learned "As any of the College, and "as well-bred as any at Court." He was married, and left a ſon and a daughter.

Upon his return into England in 1669, he publiſhed the firſt volume of his Travels, and in 1677 he ſecond, and in 1685 a new edition of both volumes, with many corrections and improvements. His ſkill in natural hiſtory, made him particularly attentive to mines and metallurgy. The account of the countries through which he paſſed, is written with an uncommonly ſcrupulous and exact veracity;

WILLIAM BATEMAN Doctor of Civil Law, was born at Norwich, ſometime in the reign of Edward I. ſtudied at Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree, before he was 30 years of age. He was Archdeacon of Norwich in 1328, and ſome years after advanced to the Deanry of Lincoln. In 1343 he was conſecrated Biſhop of Norwich by Pope Clement the VI. and the next year confirmed in that

that office by Edward III. He was a very hoſpitable prelate, and founded Trinity Hall, and Annunciation Hall in Cambridge, for the ſtudy of the civil and canon laws.

In 1554 he was ſent to Rome, to treat of a peace in the preſence of the Pope, between England and France; but that journey proved fatal to him; for he died at Avignon 1354, and was buried with great ſolemnity in St. Mary's church, near the Pope's palace in that city. He beſtowed on the great altar of his Cathedral two images of the Holy Trinity, the one a large one, is a Shrine made of ſolid ſilver gilt, of great value, the other a ſmall one with reliques of twenty pounds weight. Our hiſtorians have related a ſtory of him, which may ſerve to give ſome idea of the power of the clergy in the dark days of popery. Lord Morley having killed ſome of the Biſhop's deer, infringed upon his manors, and abuſed the ſervants who oppoſed him, was obliged to do penance by walking through the ſtreets of the city, with a wax candle of ſix pounds weight in his hand, and kneel down before the Biſhop in the cathedral to aſk his pardon, although the king had ſent an expreſs order to the contrary.

While he was Biſhop there was ſuch a dreadful plague in England, that it ſcarcely left a tenth part of the inhabitants living. And the Chronicle of Norwich ſays, that from the firſt of January to the firſt of July in the year 1348, 9, fifty-ſeven thouſand three hundred and ſeventy-four perſons (beſides eccleſiaſtics and beggars) died in the county of Norfolk only. This ſeems to be confirmed by the Biſhop's having

having inſtituted and collated 850 perſons to benifices vacant at that time.

He was a great lover and promoter of learning. When on his travels abroad he perceived that our common law was there in no requeſt, and thinking that the Engliſh ought to have ſkill in the canon and civil laws, (for the managing foreign negociations at leaſt) erected a college in Cambridge, called Trinity Hall, for the ſtudy of it. He alſo induced Dr. Gonville, then profeſſor of divinity in the ſame univerſity, to build another college, which from him was called Gonville-hall, which Dr. Caius afterwards enlarged and changed into a college.

COSTESSEY-HALL,

THE ſeat of Sir William Jerningham, Bart. who has made very fine improvements, raiſed many beautiful plantations, and opened a view to the Hall upon the approach from Norwich, which has a pleaſing effect: The winding of the river Wenſum at the bottom of a delightful lawn, through the meadows, and viſible from all the plantations to a great diſtance, forms at once a ſtriking and charming ſcene: In every alteration made round Coſteſſey, Sir William has ſhewn an elegant and ſuperior taſte in planting. The ruins are well fancied and happily diſpoſed; there is a diſtinguiſhing neatneſs, and pleaſing combination of objects in various points of view, which pervades the whole, and renders the landſcape very delightful.

At

At DENTON, three miles and a half from Bungay, in the road to Harleſton, Mr. Stackhouſe Tompſon, of Norwich, has a country houſe, with about ſorty acres of land, laid out in a moſt pleaſing taſte. There is a neat cottage, a garden, a rural Chineſe temple, a grotto, and many natural curioſities, ſo happily diſpoſed, and the whole is ſo different from every other place in the county, that it very well deſerves a traveller's notice. You have a moſt pleaſing view of Flixton Hall, the reſidence of William Adair, Eſq. at about a mile's diſtance, ſituated in the center of extenſive woods.

BUNGAY.

A SMALL but neat and populous market-town, delightfully ſituated upon the Waveney, which, being navigable from Yarmouth, is a great benefit to its trade; the Waveney divides Norfolk from Suffolk, in the latter of which counties Bungay is built: it ſignifies the good Iſland. Here are the remains of a very ſtrong caſtle ſituated on a high hill, which commands the adjacent fens, and was formerly the ſeat of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, the ſcite of it is ſtill in the Duke of Norfolk's hands, who is alſo owner of the diſſolved houſe of Benedictine Nuns, the remains of which are very few, and are ſtanding at the Eaſt end of our LADY'S CHURCH, of which the Duke is patron, bnt it having no tithes is of ſmall value; this was in the abbey before its diſſolution; and with the whole town, except one ſmall ſtreet, was

deſtroyed by fire, March 1, 1689; the loſs was computed at upwards of 29,896l. the town has been rebuilt and church repaired, it has a fine double organ, a neat font, and a handſome ſquare tower ſteeple, in which there is a good peal of eight bells, and a clock; the chancel was never rebuilt, ſo that the altar is at the Eaſt end of the church, the ſteeple ſtands at the Weſt end of the South aile, the two ailes, nave and North porch are leaded; the ſeats are uniform.

TRINITY CHURCH, ſtands on the other ſide of the abbey, the chancel which was burnt down, was never rebuilt, the altar is placed at the Eaſt end of the South aile, the ſteeple is round and much decayed, it has no bells in it, but there is a very large one hanging in a ſhed in the yard, with this mottoe round it, *Per me fideles invocantur ad preces*, anno domini 1608. The ſteeple was deſtroyed in time of divine ſervice by a tempeſt, which broke all the bells, and ſplit it from top to bottom. On the battlements of the upper part, which is octangular, are the arms of Bigod and Brotherton, by which it ſeems as if the ſteeple (or perhaps more likely, the battlements) was built by T. de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and the church afterwards given to the abbey, for the tithes are impropriate, and were in the Crown from the Reformation, till Queen Elizabeth gave them to the Biſhop of Ely, who now leaſes them, reſerving the preſentation of the Vicarage to himſelf. The South aile and nave are leaded, and the South porch tiled.

At

At the foot of the bridge, on the Suffolk ſide, there was a ſmall chapel, the Eaſt end waſhed by the river, built probably for ſome hermit placed here: It was taken down 1732 and a granary built in its place. There are two croſſes in the market-place, one for corn, on the top of which ſtands an old carved effigie of Juſtice; the other for butter, &c. The market is on Thurſday, and plentifully ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions.

There (in Ditchingham pariſh) is a neat and convenient bath, and proper reception for bathing, with convenient boarding for the infirm, 'tis a very cool water, and has been found of ſervice in ſeveral caſes; It was built by Mr. John King, an apothecary here, who to recommend his Bath, publiſhed an Eſſay on hot and cold bathing in 1737.

The water in the pump in the King's-head yard adjoining to the caſtle-hill, on the Eaſt ſide, is an exceeding ſtrong mineral and much drank by many people; it ſeems much of the ſame nature and quality with the mineral waters at Aylſham.

AYLSHAM

IS a very neat market-town, ſituated in the moſt agreeable and pleaſant part of the county of Norfolk, it is eleven miles from Norwich, and contains about 120 families.

The Church dedicated to St. Michael the Arch-Angel, is a noble regular building, and was erected by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, it has a nave, two

ailes, two tranſcepts and a chancel adjoining; a ſquare tower with a ſmall broach or ſpire on the top, an organ, clock, and ten bells; the porch and the whole building being covered with lead. On the South window there is a neat painting of the ſalutation, finiſhed in 1516. On the font is neatly carved the emblems of the four Evangeliſts, the inſtruments of the paſſion, a crucifix, and the arms of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, Lord Morley, Boucherie, St. George and a croſs flore.

The county Bridewell ſtands near the market-place, and has this curious inſcription, cut in wood, *God. preſerve. our. ſuprem. hed. Kyng. Henry. Height. pray. for. the. good. proſperyte. and. aſſiate. of. Roberd. Marſham. and. Jone. his. wyfe. the. wiche. this. howſe. they. cawſed. to. be. made. to. the. honor. of. the. towne. be. their. quick. lives. finis.* 1543.

The free-ſchool ſtands near the church, it was founded by Robert Jennys, Mayor of Norwich, in 1517, and endowed with 10l. a year.

The Market is on Tueſday, and the Fairs are March 23, and September 26. Two miles from this place is

BLICKLING,

FORMERLY the ſeat of the Boleyns or Bollens, of of which family was Sir Thoms Boleyn Knight of the Bath, and Earl of Wiltſhire; and Anne Boleyn his daughter, wife of Henry VIII. and mother of Queen Elizabeth was born here. It now is the ſeat of the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, who returned from the

Vice-

Vice-royalty of Ireland in December 1780, where he fulfilled the duties of that high ſtation, with honor to himſelf and ſatisfaction to that people.

The park is large, and the water, in the form of a great winding river, is one of the fineſt in the kingdom. It is near a mile long, and in general from 2 to 4 or 500 yards over: The colour is very bright; but what renders it uncommonly beautiful, is the noble accompanyment of wood. The hills riſe from the edge in a various manner; in ſome places they are ſteep and bold, in others they hang in waving lawns, and are ſo crowned and ſpread with wood, that the whole ſcene is environed with a dark ſhade, finely contraſting the brightneſs of the water. Some woods of majeſtic oaks and beech, dip in the very water while others gently retire from it, and only ſhade the diſtant hills: ſometimes they open in large breaks and let in the view of others darker than themſelves, or riſe ſo boldly from the water's edge, as to exclude every other view. About the center of the water, on the right of it, is a projecting hill, thickly covered with beech; their ſtems are free from leaves, but their heads unite and form ſo deep a gloom, that not a ray of the ſun can find admittance, while it illuminates the water, on which you look both ways. This partial view of the lake, (for the branches of the beech hang over the water, and form an horizon for the ſcene) is ſtrikingly beautiful.

The plantations are very extenſive and beautiful: in the road towards Holt, they reach more than a mile and half, charmingly diverſified with buildings, one of which is a tower in the Gothic taſte, reſem-

bling a church ſteeple, from the top of which you have a view of a finely cultivated country, with every aſſemblage that can be wiſhed for in forming the compleateſt landſcape.

The preſent Earl built the Weſt front of the houſe in 1769.

The houſe is unfortunately ſituated cloſe upon one end of the water; but it is a large and good one. The following are the principle rooms.

The new room 27 by 26.

The ſtudy, 33, by 21. Here is a fine portrait of Sir John Maynard, and another of Sir H. Hobart, by Lely,

Dreſſing-room 21 ſquare.

Bed-chamber, 27 by 21.

Dreſſing-room, 25 by 21.

Breakfaſt ditto, 28 by 22. Here is a good copy of a portrait of Sir James Hobart.

On the principal floor, firſt,

An anti-room, 25 by 24.

Drawing-room, 25 by 24. Here are the King and Queen, by Ramſey, both well done. Portrait of Sir John Maynard, a good one; and another of the Lord Chief Juſtice Hobart, in which both the hands and face are fine.

Dreſſing-room, 25 by 22.

Bed-chamber, 25 by 26. Ditto, 27 by 22.

Library, 120 by 22, and 22 high. The books are arranged on both ſides. It is an excellent and very large collection, and an admirable rendezvous room.

WOLTERTON,

WOLTERTON,

THE ſeat of the Right Honourable Lord Walpole, is an elegant modern-built houſe. The park is beautifully enriched by wood and water, and appears more extenſive than it is, by commanding a view into Blickling park. The houſe is convenient and handſome, but the offices being concealed under ground, it does not make an appearance equal to its real ſize. The hall, 30 by 27. A dining-room, 30 by 27. A good picture of King Charles. A dreſſing room, 21 by 11, hung with tapeſtry of lively and ſpirited colours. A bed-chamber 25 by 22, the tapeſtry here is alſo very fine; the chimney-piece handſome. The ſaloon 30 by 30; the tapeſtry, ſophas, and chairs, repreſent Æſop's Fables, done in a natural and pleaſing manner. The windows look on ſome very fine plantations. A drawing-room 25 by 21, the tapeſtry fine. A bed-chamber 22 by 21. A dreſſing-room 21 by 18. The pier glaſſes throughout the houſe are large and handſome.

FELBRIGG,

THE ſeat of William Windham, Eſq. is by nature one of the moſt beautiful ſituations in Norfolk, as in this park, which is very extenſive, there is more uneven ground than in any other in this county; nor has art been leſs bountiful: the woods are large and ancient. In the center of the great wood is an irregular

gular oval of about four acres, ſurrounded by a broad belt of lofty ſilver firs: on entering this oval, the eye is wonderfully pleaſed, without at firſt perceiving why it is ſo; we ſuppoſe it muſt be from the contraſt which this ſameneſs of green makes to the varied tints of the other foreſts trees, every where mixed in the reſt of the grove, and which theſe lofty evergreens entirely exclude.

From another part of the wood an extenſive proſpect demands attention through a break in the grove, from whence the uneven ground of the park is ſeen to the greateſt advantage: Norwich ſpire, at full 20 miles diſtance, terminates the view.

From the upper part of the wood the ſea preſents itſelf, but not in ſo ſtriking a manner as it will from the new plantation, which will in a few years conceal that pleaſing object from the eye, and then at once diſplay all its awful majeſty.

The houſe, which has been conſiderably enlarged by the Windham family, is elegant and convenient, and the old ſtile of architecture obſervable in the South front, has been happily kept up in the hall, and in the library, which is well furniſhed with the moſt valuable authors, and contains a capital collection of prints from the beſt maſters.

A large tract of uncultivated bruery land, the property of William Windham, Eſq. in this pariſh, has been lately encloſed and cultivated, under the direction of Mr. Kent, the author of "Hints to Gentlemen of landed property."

MELTON-CONSTABLE.

MELTON-CONSTABLE,

THE ſeat of Sir Edward Aſtley, Bart. was built by Sir Jacob Aſtley, grandfather to the late Sir Jacob, and within a few years has been much ornamented and improved; particularly the Weſt front, but not being a very modern building, is ſtill rather in the ſtile of a neat habitable houſe, than an elegant one; the chapel, the grand ſtair-caſe, the ceilings, and many of the rooms are highly finiſhed. Sir Edward has a fine collection of prints, many curious and valuable books, with ſome original paintings by the beſt maſters. The park contains between ſix and ſeven hundred acres, is four miles in circumference, has lately been ornamented judiciouſly, and the great canal made with uncommon difficulty and much judgement; which when properly united with wood will have a fine effect; ſtill ſomething more may be done to improve this charming villa. The temple, managery, church, porters lodges, ſtables, and belle-view, are ſeen to advantage in various directions as you approach the houſe from the South. In the managery Lady Aſtley has a curious collection of birds. About half a mile from the houſe, in the road to Holt, Sir Edward has built a tower about forty feet high, called Belle-view: It is commodiouſly fitted up, the apartments and furniture are elegant, and from the look-out at the top, there is an extenſive proſpect of twenty-five miles, of a rich wood-land country, finely intermixed with villages and corn-fields.—Norwich, Northwalſham church, Lord Buckingham's tower, Holt, Cley, and the ſea breaking through the hills at about five miles diſtance, and much ſuperior in point of view to any artificial piece of water, all

combine to render this proſpect one of the moſt perfect and pleaſing in the county.

The country round Melton gradually riſes for ſome miles to the houſe, from the top of which there is an extenſive proſpect to the Eaſt, South, and Weſt: there is a ſtair-caſe and door to the roof, which is of lead, and flat.

GUNTON-HALL, the ſeat of Sir Harbord Harbort, Bart. is at preſent a ſmall houſe, to which new offices have lately been added under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, and they are ſaid to be the moſt complete buildings for the purpoſe of any in the kingdom.

Not far from the houſe ſtands the pariſh church, which was rebuilt by the late Sir William Harbord, and has a handſome portico of the Doric order.

HOLKHAM,

THE celebrated houſe of the Hon. Thomas William Coke, which may be ſeen any day of the week, except Sunday, by ~~noblemen~~ artiſts and foreigners, but on Tueſday only by other people. It was built by the late Earl of Leiceſter, and cannot be viewed with too much attention. The center part of this extenſive villa contains the principal or grand apartment, ſituated in the middle of four conſiderable wings, or pavilions, that are joined to it by galleries, or rectilinear corridors. Under the baſement ſtory are the cellars. Each wing has its reſpective deſtination; one is allotted to the uſes of the kitchen, and all its offices, a ſervants hall, and ſome lodging rooms: Another is the chapel wing; and therein are the dairy, waſh-

houſe, laundry, and ſome lodging rooms. At oppoſite angles on the weſtern quarter, are ſituated the two other wings or pavilions. One of theſe contains a complete family apartment. The other pavilion is wholly calculated to accommodate company, and called the ſtrangers wing.

We were informed that it appeared much the moſt magnificent when entered by the ſouthern approach, and therefore went a ſmall round for that advantage; nor did we in the leaſt repent it. The firſt objects are a few ſmall clumps of trees, which juſt catch the attention, and give you warning of *an approach*: they ſketch out the way to the triumphal arch, under which the road runs. The ſtructure is in a beautiful taſte, and finiſhed in an elegant manner; it is extremely light, and the white flint ruſtics have a fine effect. A narrow plantation on each ſide a broad viſto leads from hence to the obeliſk, a mile and a half; this plantation ought to be much broader, for you ſee the light through many parts of it; but it is only a ſketch of what the late Earl deſigned, and not meant as complete. At the bottom of the hill, on which the obeliſk ſtands, are two porters lodges, ſmall, but very neat ſtructures. Riſing with the hill, you approach the obeliſk, through a very fine plantation; and nothing can be attended with a better effect, than the viſtos opening at once. There are eight. 1. To the South of the houſe. 2. To Holkham church, on the top of a ſteep hill covered with wood; a moſt beautiful object. 3. To the town of Wells, a parcel of ſcattered houſes appearing in the wood. 4. To the triumphal arch. The reſt to diſtant plantations.

Viſtos are by no means the taſte of the preſent age; but ſuch a genius as Lord Leiceſter's might be allowed to deviate from faſhion, in favour of beauty and propriety. Nothing can be more regular than the front of a great houſe, the approach of it ought therefore to partake of this regularity; becauſe ſtraight cuts are out of faſhion, it would be an abſurdity to take a winding courſe to the houſe door, for the ſake of catching objects aſlant, and irregularly: ſuch management is to the full in as falſe a taſte, as regular cuts where the houſe is out of the queſtion. For inſtance, thoſe from the temple at Holkham, which, however, command exceedingly beautiful objects; the lake in the park, which is ſeen from hence through ſome ſpreading trees, in a moſt pictureſque manner; a planted hill; the ſea; and the reſt diſtant plantations.

The houſe may be ſaid to conſiſt of five quadrangles, the center and the four wings; not that they are ſquares, but we uſe the term to give a general idea. Each of the two fronts thereof preſent a center and two wings. That to the South, and the grand approach, is as beautiful, light, airy, and elegant a building as can be viewed. The portico is in a fine taſte, and the Corinthian pillars beautifully proportioned. This central front, in every reſpect that can be named, appears all lightneſs, elegance, and proportion: But when you advance near, you find no entrance to the houſe; there are no ſtairs up to the portico; and this circumſtance, after ſo fine an approach, and ſo long ſeeing the portico, and expecting it to be the entrance, becomes a diſappointment, and a fault in the building.

We have ſpoken hitherto of the central front alone. The whole including the two wings, we cannot think ſo perfect; for there appears a great want of unity. The ſeveral parts are not ſo nicely connected as to form one whole. The center muſt be ſeen diſtinct, each wing the ſame; and likewiſe the ſmall parts, though joined together; nor is there any ſimilitude of taſte between the center and the wings; all the pieces of this front are light and elegant to a great degree: But when conſidered as the connected parts of one whole, the want of unity is ſtriking. The center is uniform, and if we may be allowed the expreſſion, elegantly magnificent. No building can deſerve theſe epithets more than this; but they cannot be applied to the whole front, becauſe the parts are not of an uniform taſte, and the wings are at beſt but light and elegant; they have nothing magnificent in them: As to the *joining pieces* they are *pretty* The The North front conſiſts of one row of Venetian windows, over another of common ſaſhes in the ruſtics. This front is not ſo pleaſing as the South one, but it is by far more of a piece with the wings, &c.

After venturing theſe criticiſms upon the fronts of Holkham, common candour obliges us to acknowledge, that the inſide of the houſe, in point of contrivance, is far preferable to any other we have ever ſeen; ſo admirably adapted to the Engliſh way of living, and ſo ready to be applied to the grand, or the comfortable ſtile of life, that convenience ſeems to have had the firſt place in Lord Leiceſter's mind, when he adopted the plan.

You enter what they call the great hall, but what is in reality a paſſage. It is called a cube of 48 feet; but 18 very large and magnificent Ionic pillars, having their pedeſtals reſted on a marble paſſage around it, and eight or ten feet high from the ground, the area at the bottom is but an oblong paſſage, walled in with Derbyſhire marble, and upon that wall are the pillars, ſix in a line on each ſide, and ſix in front in a ſemi-circle around a flight of ſteps up to the ſaloon door. The paſſage or gallery as it may be called, runs around theſe pillars, and both together take up ſo much room, that all ſort of proportion is loſt; to look from it into the area, it appears exactly like a bath. The South front was one proof, and the hall is another, that the architect's genius was not of the magnificent or ſublime ſtamp; for in both he aimed at greatneſs: The impreſſion of the front is varied and conſequently weakened by the wings; and the want of proportion in the hall, ruins the vaſt effect which would otherwiſe attend the magnificence of ſuch pillars ſo nobly arranged: but in the elegant, the pleaſing, the agreeable, his taſte has never failed throughout the whole building. The hall is entirely of Derbyſhire marble.

The ſaloon is 42 feet by 27, a proportion much condemned, but it is by no means diſpleaſing. Some call it a gallery; and perhaps a gallery is infinitely preferable to a cube, or to any proportion near a ſquare enormouſly high. One of the fineſt rooms in England, is the double cube at Wilton, which is more of a gallery than the ſaloon at Holkham,

and

and yet no one ever entered it without being ſtruck with the juſtneſs of the proportions.

This ſaloon is hung with crimſon caffoy, the pier-glaſſes ſmall on account of the narrowneſs of the piers, each againſt a pillar of the portico, but in an elegant taſte. The rooms to the left of the ſaloon are, firſt, a drawing-room, 33 by 22, hung with crimſon caffoy; the pier-glaſſes very large, and exceedingly elegant; the agate tables beautiful beyond deſcription. From thence we entered the landſcape room, which is a dreſſing-room to the ſtate bed-chamber; it is 24 by 22, hung with crimſon damaſk. A paſſage-room leads to the anti-room to the chapel, and then into the ſtate gallery. The walls of Derbyſhire marble; the altar and all the decorations in a very fine taſte. Returning to the landſcape room, you paſs into the ſtate bed-chamber, 30 by 24, which is fitted up in an elegant taſte. It is hung with French tapeſtry, except between the piers, which is by Mr. Saunders of Soho-ſquare; the colours of the whole exceedingly brilliant. The bed is cut velvet, upon a white ſattin ground, and as it appears in common is a very handſome gilt ſettee, under a canopy of ſtate: The deſign of the bed is equal to any thing in England. The chimney-piece remarkably beautiful; pelicans in white marble. The next apartment is Mrs. Coke's, conſiſting of a bed-chamber, dreſſing-room, cloſet with books, and a ſmaller one; the bed-chamber 24 by 22, purple damaſk, French chairs of Chiſſel-ſtreet velvet tapeſtry; the chimney-piece a baſſo relievo of white marble finely poliſhed. The dreſſing-room, 28 by 24, hung with

blue damaſk. So much for the ſuite of rooms to the left of the hall and ſaloon.

On the other ſide you enter from the latter, another drawing-room, 33 by 22, hung with crimſon flowered velvet. The glaſſes, tables, and chimney-pieces are well worth your attention. From this room you enter the ſtatue gallery; which is without exception the moſt beautiful room we ever beheld; the dimenſions are to the eye proportion itſelf; nothing offends the moſt criticiſing. It conſiſts of a middle part, 70 feet by 22, and at each end an octagon of 22, open to the center by an arch; in one are compartments with books, and in the other ſtatues: thoſe in the principal part of the gallery ſtand in niches in the wall, along one ſide of the room, on each ſide of the chimney-piece. Obſerve in particular the Diana, the figure is extremely fine, and the arms inimitably turned; the Venus in wet drapery is likewiſe exquiſite; nothing can exceed the manner in which the form of the limbs is ſeen throngh the cloathing. The ſlabs are very fine; the ceiling the only plain one in the houſe, the reſt being all gilt fret-work and moſaic.

The entrance we have already mentioned from the drawing-room is into one octagon, and out of the other opens the door into the dining-room, a cube of 28 feet, with a large receſs for the ſide-board, and two-chimney-pieces exceedingly elegant; the one a ſow and pigs and wolf, the other a bear and bee-hive, finely done in white marble; the noſe of the ſow was broke off by a too common miſapplication of ſenſe, *feeling* inſtead of *ſeeing*. Returning into the

ſtatue

ſtatue gallery, one octagon leads into the ſtranger's wing, and the other to the late Earl's apartment: conſiſting of, 1. The anti-room. 2. His Lordſhip's dreſſing-room. 3. The library, 50 by 21, and exceedingly elegant. 4. Mrs. Coke's dreſſing-room. 5. The bed-chamber. 6. A cloſet with books. The rooms are about 22 by 20. The ſtrangers wing conſiſts of an anti-chamber---dreſſing-room---bed-chamber---cloſet with books---bed-chamber---dreſſing-room---bed-chamber---dreſſing-room. The fitting up of the houſe, in all particulars not mentioned, is in the moſt elegant taſte, the Venetian windows beautiful, ornamented with magnificent pillars, and a profuſion of gilding.

But now, let us come to what of all other circumſtances is in Holkham infinitely the moſt ſtriking, and what renders it ſo particularly ſuperior to all the great houſes in the kingdom *convenience*. In the firſt place, with the ſtate apartments. From the hall to the ſaloon, on each ſide a drawing-room, through one of them to the ſtate dreſſing-room and bed-chamber: This is perfectly complete. Through the other drawing-room to the ſtatue gallery, which may be called the rendezvous room, and connects a number of apartments together, in an admirable manner; for one octagon opens into the private wing, and the other into the ſtrangers on one ſide, and into the dining-room on the other. This dining-room is on one ſide of the hall, on the other is Mrs. Coke's dreſſing-room, and through that her bed-chamber and cloſets. From the receſs in the dining-room opens a little door on the ſtair-caſe, which leads im-

mediately to the offices; and it ſhould be obſerved, that in the center of the wings, by the center of the houſe, by the ſaloon door, and behind Mrs. Coke's cloſet, are ſtairs quite unſeen, which communicate with all the rooms, and lead down into the offices. We ſay *down*; for the hall is the only room ſeen on the ground floor; you ſtep directly from a coach into it, without any quarry of winding ſteps to wet a lady to the ſkin, before ſhe gets under cover. From the hall you riſe to the ſaloon or firſt floor, and there is no attic. Thus there are four general apartments, which are all diſtinct from each other, with no reciprocal thoroughfares; the ſtate---Mrs. Coke's---the late Earl's---and the ſtrangers wing. Theſe ſeverally open into what may be called common rooms, the hall, ſtatue-gallery, and ſaloon, and all immediately communicate with the dining-room. There may be houſes larger and more magnificent, but human genius can never contrive any thing more convenient; it is built with curious white brick.

As the following remarks upon the paintings may not perhaps coincide with every traveller's taſte, we hope for that candor and indulgence from the Connoiſſeur, which we ſhall willingly grant to all thoſe who may diſſent from us in opinion. Many a *Vernet* may pleaſe us as well as a *Claude*.

A Catalogue of the Paintings, Statues, and Buſts, at HOLKHAM.

Grand Apartment.

Hall 46 by 70, and 43 feet high, finiſhed with fluted alabaſter columns, of the Ionic order.

Statues in the Niches of the Colonade.

Antonius——Santa Suſanna——Flora, or the Empreſs Sabina——-Bacchus——-Venus de Belle Feſſe. Julia Mammea——Faun with the Nacchare——Antique Faun——Septimus Severus——Iſis, or Prieſteſs of Iſis——Apollo.

Saloon.

Twenty-eight feet by 40, and 32 feet high. The hangings of this room are of crimſon caffoy, the column chimney-pieces are Sicilian marble; and over the center door is a large marble buſto of Juno.

Pictures in the Saloon.

The continence of Scipio Africanus. The profile of the Spaniſh Lady, wonderfully graceful and fine. Scipio's, a very bad figure, his countenance without expreſſion; but the diſpoſition of the group very well imagined. *Guiſeppe Chiari.*

Over the chimney-piece, Tarquin and Lucretia. *Procochiano.*

Over the other chimney-piece, Perſeus delivering Andromeda. Andromeda's figure a very good one, and the whole piece well coloured. *Guiſeppe Chiari.*

Coriolanus in the camp of the Volſci. The figure of the old man kneeling before Coriolanus, and hiding his face is extremely fine; but the figure of Coriolanus himſelf, without dignity, haughtineſs, or any great expreſſion.

expreſſion. The wife leading her two children, and ſmiling on them, forms a figure of no expreſſion. The colouring, however, and the back ground are good; the diſpoſition indifferent. *Pietro Cortona.*

Two female portraits over the doors. *Carlo Maratt.*

Over the other ſide doors are two half length figures. *Agoſtino Sylla.*

Drawing Room.

Thirty by 22, and 22 feet in height. Statuary marble chimney-piece. Two marble buſtos upon the cornice of the chimney-piece; one of the Emperor Caracalla, the other of Marcus Aurelius.

Over the chimney is the Madona in Gloria *P. de Pietri.*

Two large bird pieces. *Hendicooter.*

A large landſcape. *Claud Lorrain.*

A ſtorm. *Nicolo Pouſſin.*

Portrait of the Duke of Aremberg on horſeback, very fine. *Vandyk.*

Joſeph and Potiphar's wife, a good piece. *Carlo Cigniani.*

Four plaiſter caſts of heads over the doors, Fauſtina, Pythagoras, Zeno, and Carneades.

Above them are four landſcapes. *Horizonti.*

Veſtibule to the Statue Gallery.

An octagon of 21 feet diameter, and 32 feet high.

Antique marble buſtoes, viz. Adrian—— Julia Mammea

Mammea---Julia of Titus---Marcus Aurelius---Galienus---Geta.

Statue Gallery.

Including its two large end niches, is in length 60 feet, 21 wide, and 23 in height.

Statues and Buſtoes in the Gallery.

Two young Fauns——A fine buſt of the elder Brutus——Seneca, its companion——A ſtatue of Neptune——Ditto of the God Faunus——Ditto of Meleager.

A ſtatue of the Pythian Apollo, ſtands in a nich over the chimney; a head of Sybele over that.

A ſtatue of Venus in thin drapery.

In a larger nich contiguous, ſtands the celebrated figure of Diana. The next is the figure of a Bacchus.

A buſto of Metrodorus.

In the ſmaller niches, the ſtatues of Minerva and Ceres.

A buſt of Cornelius Sylla.

Two tables of Alabaſtro Peccorella.

Statues and Buſts in the Tribune of the Gallery.

A large ſtatue of Lucius Verus, in a Conſular habit.

A ſtatue of Juno.

Agrippina, the wife of Germanicus, in the character of Ceres.

Over the doors are two buſtos; one of the elder Empreſs Fauſtina, the other of the Emperor Philip.

The

The whole length of the gallery, including the veſtibule and tribune, is 105 feet.

Great Dining Room.

A ſquare of 27 feet, excluſive of its ſide-board nich, which is 9 feet by 10, in the clear of the opening.

*Two chimney-pieces of a ſimilar deſign, compoſed of Sicilian jaſper truſſes, and ſtatuary marble.

The ſide-board, table, frame and legs, are of porphyry; the table ſlab of Egyptian green marble; beneath a large baſon of mount Edgecombe red granite.

Two buſtoes; one of Geta, the other of Marcus Aurelius; two large heads above the chimney-pieces,

State Bed-chamber Apartment.

The firſt room from the ſaloon, is the ſtate antichamber. #

A large picture; the flight of the Virgin and Joſeph into Egypt. The figures diſagreeable, eſpecially Mary's, who is a female mountain; the drawing appears to be bad. *Rubens.*

A naked Venus; the colouring gone off, hard and diſagreeable. *Titian.*

A landſcape. *Nicola Pouſſin*

Over the chimney, the reconciliation between Jacob and Eſau; dark and diſagreeable. *Pietro Cortona.*

Lot and his two daughters; dark and diſagreeable. *Dominichino.*

A landſcape. *Nicola Pouſſin.*

Joſeph and his miſtreſs; not in Guido's bright and glowing manner; the colouring hard and diſagreeable. *Guido*

which in its Dimensions is nearly similar to the Drawing Room already described.

* The Cieling of this magnificent Room was for the most part taken from Inigo Jones; its Dome 14 Feet Diameter, and 8 Feet perpendicular Height.

Over the four doors, portraits of Sir Lionel Talmarsh, and the poet Waller. *Peter Lely.*

A Pope. *Pomeranico*

A Venetian lady; colours gone. *Titian.*

Two marble buſtoes; one is of the veſtal Virgin, the other of the younger Empreſs Fauſtina.

State Dreſſing Room. A Cube of Twenty-one Feet.

A landſcape over the chimney. *Claude Lorrain.*

Above St. John the Baptiſt preaching. *Luca Giordano*

On each ſide of it a landſcape. *Horizonte.*

Below them, two. *Gaſper Pouſſin.*

A landſcape, Abraham preparing to ſacrifice his ſon Iſaac, rather in a dark ſtile. *Dominichino.*

A rock, very fine. *Salvator Roſa.*

The pendents that hang on each ſide. *Lucatelli.*

A landſcape, St. John baptiſing our Saviour. *F. Bologneſe.*

A landſcape, its companion; fine. *Gaſpar Pouſſin.*

A landſcape, figures and cattle. *Claude Lorrain.*

Above it, one. *Claude.*

The pendents; one a ſea piece, the other a landſcape; both exceeding fine. *Vernet.*

The pair of landſcapes below the above. *Claude Lorrain.*

The pendents below two pictures. Ditto.

In theſe landſcapes, Claude's *elegant genius ſhines with uncommon luſtre.*

State

State Bed-chamber. 20 by 30, and 17 Feet high.

Tapeſtry hangings; Europe, Africa, Aſia, and America.

The four Seaſons over the doors. *Zucarelli.*

A flowered Genoa velvet bed of three colours.

Over the chimney, Jupiter, careſſing Juno; the colouring bad, her neck and face the beſt. *Gavin Hamilton.*

Medallion of Julius Cæſar.

State Bed-chamber Cloſet.

Polyphemus and Galatea. *Annibal Caracci.*

Piece of macaws and parrots. *Rubens & Snyders.*

Two flower pieces over doors. *Fil. Lauri* and *M. Angelo.*

A ſmall Holy Family. *Albano.*

Two altar pieces. *Sebaſtian Conca.*

The portrait of a woman. *Leonardo da Vinci.*

A ſmall portrait, in water colours, of Lord Chief Juſtice Coke. *Cornelius Janſens.*

Four landſcapes in water colours, viz.

A copy of his Majeſty's C. Lorrain.

Ditto of a landſcape from N. Pouſſin. *Goupy.*

A copy of a landſcape from Rubens. *Goupy.*

Ditto from N. Pouſſin. Ditto.

A view of Vignola's palace at Capraola. *G. Occhiali.*

A view of Rome from the banks of the Tiber. Do.

The marriage of Pſyche. *Ignatius.*

Continence

Continence of Scipio.

Two landſcapes. *Fillipo Lauri.*

A Saint beſtowing the benediction. *Carlo Maratt.*

Bringing the Sick to a Saint preaching. *Andrea Mantegna.*

Sketch of the Salutation. *C. Maratt.*

Two landſcapes in biſter. *Claude Lorrain.*

A waterfall. *G. Pouſſin.*

Nativity of the Virgin. *Di Roſſo.*

A battle piece. *Borgognone.*

Nativity of the Virgin. *Frederico Barocci.*

Landſcape. *Salvator Roſa.*

Sketch of two figures. *P. Coravagio.*

Sketch for an altar piece. *Ciro Ferri.*

A naked woman. *Giuſeppe d' Arpino.*

Cloſet to State Bed-chamber.

The Madona and young Chriſt; drawing and colouring very fine. *Raphael.*. Bnt *quere* to the connoiſſeurs in originality.

A large landſcape. *Bartolomeo.*

Two perſpective views; the Doge's palace; the procuratia Nuova, the Mint, the Jeſuit's college, and the church of the Salute. *Gaſparo Occhiali.*

Over againſt it, the bridge and caſtle of St. Angelo. Ditto.

Cincinatus at the plough. *Luigi Garzi.*

Front view of St. Peter's church. *Occhiali.*

A view of the Colloſſium, and arch of Conſtantine. *G. Occhiali.*

Judith, with the head of Holofernes. *Carlo Maratt.*

A view of the rialto at Venice. *Caneletti.*

Palace Cornaro. Ditto.

A portrait of Ruben's daughter. *Rubens.*

North State Bed-chamber.

A cube of 21 feet diameter, hung with tapeſtry.

Moſaiac table ſlab.

The chimney-piece. *Fior de Perſica.*

Over the chimney, a picture of a muſician. *Mola.*

Under it are two ſmall paintings of fowls and fiſh. *Dupret.*

A whole length portrait of the Earl of Leiceſter, in the robes of the order of the Bath. *Richardſon.*

Dreſſing Room to the North State Bed-chamber.

Twenty-ſeven by 17, and 20 feet high.

A whole length of Mrs. Newton, the Earl's grandmother.

Numa Pompilius giving laws to Rome. *Procaccini.*

A Cupid. *Guido Reni.*

Head of an Evangeliſt. Ditto.

The adoration of the magi. *Cavalier Calabreſe.*

The Virgin Mary reading. *Carlo Maratt.*

Youth and old age, two pieces; the old man very fine. *Lanfranco.*

Woman in a cave; more pleaſing than any piece in this collection. The face very expreſſive, extremely delicate, finely turned, and the drapery exquiſite, diſplaying the roundneſs of the limbs through it in the happieſt taſte. *Parmegiano.*

Mary Magdalen anointing the feet of Chriſt. *P. Veroneſe.*

Apollo

Apollo and Daphne. *Carlo Maratt.*

Chriſt fallen under the Croſs. *Giacomo Baſſano.*

The Virgin, young Chriſt, St. John and Joſeph. *An old copy after Raphael.*

Fruits and flowers, a fountain and a macaw. *Hondicooter.*

The deluge. *Carlendrucci.*

A landſcape. *Anibal Caracci.*

Small landſcape and figures, a repoſe. *Claude Lorrain.*

St. George, Santa Saba, and the dragon. *Studio.*

Full length of Lady Leiceſter, and her ſon Lord Coke. *Richardſon.*

A drapery figure of an Iſis.

Chapel. 63 by 18, and 27 Feet high.

The aſſumption of the Vrgiu. *Guido Reni.*

Santa Cecilia, and St. Anne; the colouring very fine, the attitudes admirable, and the drapery graceful. *Cypriani.*

Abraham, Hagar, and Iſmael. *Andrea Sacchi.*

The Angel appearing to Joſeph in a dream, dark ſtile. *Lanfranc.*

Rebecca at the well, and the ſervant of Jacob. *B. Luti.*

Over the chimney-piece St. Mary Magdalen and an Angel. *Carlo Maratt.*

Family Wing.

Anti-room, 18 feet ſquare by 16, this height of this floor.

On the chimney-piece, of purple and white Carrara marble, ſtands the Egyptian God Canopus.

Two heads in marble; one of Alexander, the other of Homer.

A plaiſter caſt of Cupid and Pſyche.

Above the chimney is a portrait of John Coke, Eſq.

Over the door a head unknown.

A whole length of the Dutcheſs of Richmond. *Kneller.*

A head of Lady Anne Tufton, Counteſs of Saliſbury.

A whole length of Lady Anne Walpole. *Kneller.*

A whole length of Lady Dover. Ditto.

Oval portrait of Mrs. Coke, Mother of the Earl of Leiceſter.

A whole length of Mrs. Henningham. *Kneller.*

*Dreſſing-Room. 24 Feet by 18.

A whole length of Edward Coke, Eſq. Father to the Earl of Leiceſter. *Kneller.*

Mrs. Cary Newton, Mother to the Earl of Leiceſter, whole length. Ditto.

Oval portrait of Lord Clifford over the door.

Above is a head of Mr. Henningham.

Underneath, Lady Mary Henningham, his wife.

Below, Doroty Walpole, Lady Townſhend. *Jarvis.*

Over the chimney is Catherine Tufton, Lady Sondes. *Dahl.*

Anne Tufton, Counteſs of Saliſbury. *Jarvis.*

Head of Richard Coke, Eſq.

Lady Coke, wife of Sir Robert Coke.

The Dutcheſs of Richmond.

The Duke of Leeds, and Lady Caernarvon. *Kneller.*

Over the library door, the Counteſs of Leiceſter.

Mrs. Price. *Sir Peter Lely.*

* now called the Muſick Room (1790)

Library. 54 Feet by 18.

Over the chimney, a ſea piece. *Griffier.*

Mrs. Coke's Dreſſing Room. 18 Feet by 24.

Over the chimney, Lady Catherine and Anne Tufton.

Madona and St. Francis. *Cavedone*

An altar-piece. *Solimene.*

Two landſcapes over the ſide doors. *Lucatelli.*

Head of Chriſt. *Frederico Borocci.*

Head of the Virgin Mary. *C. Maratt*

The death of Lucretia; the lights and ſhades very bad. *Luca Giordane.*

Over the door a moon-light piece. *Vandermere.*

Two pieces of poppies and thiſtles. *Flemiſh Maſter.*

Over the door towards the library, a ſtorm at ſea. This picture, and the four ſmall ones in the lower tier, *Livio Meus.*

Bed-chamber, 18 Feet Square.

Over the chimney, a view of the palace and place of St. Mark, at Venice. *Canaletti.*

The maid of the inn. *Roſalba.*

Two pieces of fowls over the doors. *Imperiali.*

This room is hung with tapeſtry executed by Vanderbank.

Mrs. Coke's Cloſet.

Over the chimney, a large coloured drawing of St. Ignatius's chapel. *Franceſco Bartoli.*

Two papal crowns and a Mitre. *F. Bartoli.*
Four circular drawings in red chalk. *Giacomo Frey.*
A portrait of Lord Coke, in Crayons. *Roſalba.*
Two girls heads. *Luti.*
Two views in water colours. *G. Occhiali.*
Aſſumption of the Madona, on agate. *Rotenhamer.*
Two drawings framed and glazed. *Kent.*
Two drawings of views in circles. *Occhiali.*
An oblong ſea view. Ditto.
Two young heads. *Kent.*
A drawing, the death of Cleopatre. Ditto.
A drawing, Auguſtus and Cleopatra. *Ignatius.*
Two views of Roman buildings, Trinita de Monti, and the palace Salviati.

Over the book-caſes are two ſmall portraits in oil colours, of Lord Leiceſter's father and mother.

Above the altar piece is a ſmall painting of a Cupid, drawn in a car. *Guido Reni.*
A miniature head of St. John, upon copper.
Cardinal Gualtero, a ditto, upon copper.
A head of Chriſt, and a Diana's. *Ignatius.*

Miniatures in a Roſe Wood Caſe, painted in Enamel.

Earl of Leiceſter, Lord Coke, Henry Coke his ſon.
A Madona, a Leda.
Portrait of the Duke of Leeds.
Earl of Leiceſter. *Roſalba.*
Princeſs Borgheſe, in a veſtal habit. *Ignatius.*
Lady Lanſdowne, Mrs. Rouſe. Mrs. Henningham, of a Lady unknown, Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, two mens heads unknown.

Strangers

Strangers Wing.

In the corridor leading to it from the ſtatue gallery, is a buſt of the Emperor Saloninus.

A plaiſter caſt of the little Apollo.

A ditto of the Camillus.

A ditto of the Venus de Medici.

A ditto of the Muſe Urania.

Anti Room.

Over the chimney-piece a whole length portrait of Lord Coke.

Over the doors, Lord Leiceſter's father.

Its companion, the ſame when a lad.

Facing the entrance, Richard Coke and his wife, Mary Rouſe.

On the window ſide, is a whole length of Robert Coke.

Lady Anne Coke and her ſon, whole lengths. Sir *Godfrey Kneller.*

On the Corridor ſide are two whole lengths, the Earl and Counteſs of Leiceſter. *Cavalier Caſali.*

Two door pieces the Earl of Leiceſter and his brother.

Edward, when young.

Buſto of a Roma.

Dreſſing Room.

Above the chimney is a whole length ſitting figure of the Earl of Leiceſter. *Treviſani.*

Over

Over ſide doors, Colonel Walpole, and Lady Mary Henningham.

Lord Chief Juſtice Coke and his firſt wife Mrs. Paſton. *Cavalier Caſali.*

Over a door, Archbiſhop Laud.

Over the center door, Sir Thomas More.

Henry Coke, of Thorrington, fifth ſon of Lord Chief Juſtice Coke, and Margaret Lovelace, his wife. *C. Caſali.*

Bed-chamber,

Hung with tapeſtry, from the deſigns of Watteau.

Over the chimney-piece, a portrait of the firſt Duke of Leeds. *Vandyk.*

Dreſſing Room.

A landſcape and ruins, figure of Time. *Giſolfi.*

Deborah and Barak. *Solimene.*

A ſmall view of Naples. *G. Occhiali.*

Two pieces of ruins. *Viviani.*

Over the center door, figures and ruins. *M. A. Caravagio.*

Two views; one of Naples, the other of Nettuno. *Occhiali.*

A woman's head, copied from Guido Reni. *Kent.*

Two heads of Madonas after Raphael.

Over the ſide door. nympths bathing. *F. Laun.*

The nativity of St. Anne. *Baccicia Gala.*

The genius of the Arts ſupporting the figure of Time. *Sebaſtian Conca.*

Green Damaſk Bed-chamber.

Portrait of an Earl of Warwick. *Vandyk.*

Green

Green Damaſk Dreſſing Room.

Over the chimney, a portrait of the Princeſs of Orange, mother to King William. Sir *Peter Lely.*

Diana and her nymphs. *Dominichino.*

St. Jerome in the deſart. *Titian.*

Galatea, a large picture. *Albano.*

Landſcape over the door. *Gaſper Pouſſin.*

Fgure of the magician mounted up in the air, *Tintoret.*

Elyſian fields. *Sebaſtian Conca.*

Blue and Yellow Bed-chamber.

A number of Cupids ſleeping, and nymphs of Diana clipping their wings. *Albano*

Blue Sattin Dreſſing Room.

Above the center door is an original cartoon of Raphael, the Madona, young Chriſt, and St. John, in chiara oſcuro.

Drawings in red chalk. *Juno Lanumvina.*

A man's head in black chalk. *C. Maratt.*

A landſcape in red chalk. *Dominichino.*

A chiaro oſcuro painting upon board; figures of men, ſome bathing, ſome dreſſing in a hurry, as if alarmed by the approach of an enemy. *M. Angelo Buonarotti.*

Hannibal paſſing the Alps with his army, in red chalk. *P. Cortona.*

Academy figure, in red chalk. *Andrea Sacchi.*

Ditto of *Dominichino.*

Ditto of *Andrea Sacchi.*

A peſtilence, in biſter. *N. Pouſſin.*

Head upon blue paper, in black chalk. *Dominichino.*

Over the chimney-glaſs, a ſmall academy figure, drawn with a pen. *Raphael.*

A head of Madona, black chalk. *Franceſco Chiari.*

Compoſition, a tomb on the ſore ground. *Van Lint.*

A head, red chalk, upon blue paper. *C. Maratt.*

Eſculapius, from an antique ſtatue, red chalk.

Middle row, the firſt from the door, the Virgin embracing the Croſs, in black chalk.

Crucifixion of St. Andrea, red and white chalk. *C. Ferri.*

Chriſt carrying the Croſs. *Luca d'Olando.*

A ſtudy from a Fox, with the pen. *Annibal Carracci.*

A battle piece. *Monſu Leander.*

Academy figure, in red chalk. *Bernini.*

A woman poſſeſſed, figures in red chalk. *School of Raphael.*

Academy figure in black and white chalk. *Lanfranco.*

Over the doors, Venus and Adonis, in red chalk. *Guercino.*

Flora's head, in black chalk. *C. Maratt.*

Man's head, in black chalk. *Corregio.*

Wiſe men's offerings, in biſter. *Pietro. Perugino.*

A landſcape and figures, with the pen. *C. Lorrain.*

Soldiers breaking down a bridge, in biſter. *Parmegiano.*

The aſcenſion, in black chalk. *C. Maratt.*

Madona

Madona and young Chriſt, in red chalk. Ditto

A drapery figure, a young man ſitting. *Correggio.*

A Chriſt with the Croſs. *Guiſeppe d' Arpino.*

A Salutation. *C. Maratt.*

An emblematic ſubject, in red chalk. *Lanfranco.*

Our Saviour and his apoſtles. *School of Raphael.*

An aſſumption of the Virgin, in biſter. *Cirro Ferri.*

Battle piece, with the pen and India ink. *Monſu. Leander.*

Drawing of Joſeph and his brethren. *Polidor Caravagio.*

Taking down from the Croſs. *Guercino.*

St. Francis healing a lame man. *Andrea Sacchi.*

An Apoſtle, drawn with the pen. *Titian.*

St. Paul preaching. *Carlu Maratt.*

An academy figure, pen and biſter. *Guercino.*

Flight into Egypt, pen and waſh. *Agoſtino Carracci.*

Cupid and Pſyche, a red chalk drawiug.

Two Roman Saints healing the blind. *Giovani Bonati.*

St. John baptiſing our Saviour, in biſter. *C. Maratt.*

Academy figure, red chalk. *Andrea Camaſeo.*

Cattle and conntrymen. *Caſtiglione.*

Portrait of a woman, in red chalk. *Titian.*

Marriage of Joſeph and the Virgin Mary, black chalk. *A Maſucci.*

Sketch of a female Saint, in red chalk. *C. Maratt.*

Buſtoes

Buſtoes and Statues in the Veſtibule under the Portico.

A medallion, in marble, of Carneades.
Lyſias, the Athenian orator.
Plato——Cicero.——Seneca.
A large figure of Jupiter.
Two cinerary urns, in the form of altars.
Six plaiſter caſts in niches, viz.
Apollo of the Belvidere.——Meleager of Pichini. Ganymede of the Villa Medici.——Ptolemy.——Venus di Belle Feſſe.——Dancing Faun.
Two large ſide-board ſlabs of Mount Edgecumbe, red granite.

In the Porter's Hall, or Guard Room.

Buſt in plaiſter, Earl of Leiceſter. *Roubiliac.*
Buſt of the Empreſs Salonina.
Buſt of Lucius Lentulus.
Conſular buſt and pedeſtal.

Audit Room, 21 Feet by 48.

Above the chimney-piece, medallion of a Faun.

*

Buſtoes in the Portico of the Steward's Lodge.

Mecænas.
A caſt of the Emperor Titus, in modern bronze.
Within; plaiſter buſt of the Earl of Leiceſter. *Roubiliac.*

Seat

Seat upon the Mount.

A ſmall antique figure of the river Nile, in white marble.

A coro marino antique; conſiſting of many figures, Sea Nymphs, Centaurs, and Cupids, in alto relievo.

In the Green Houſe.

A plaiſter caſt, taken from an original mould of the Lion in the Villa Medici, aſcribed to Flammius Vacca.

In the Orangery.

A fine antique Corinthian capital, in white marble; alſo two antique marble baſes of columns.

In the Court between the Kitchen and Chapel Wings.

A large fluted antique Sarcophagus, without its cover; the body of it is very entire, and in good conſervation.

In the Temple.

The little Apollo of Medici, Venus of Medici, dancing Faun of ditto, Ptolemy of ditto, all plaiſter caſts from the antique.

* *

The object moſt ſtriking on the North ſide of the park, is the lake, which is of great extent, and beautiful. The ſhore is a very bold one, all covered with wood to a great height, and on the top ſtands the church. The plantations in general are ſketched with

more taſte than any to be ſeen: in the number of acres many exceed them; but they appear to various points of view, infinitely more conſiderable than they really are. At the North entrance into the park, they ſhow prodigiouſly grand; you look full upon the houſe, with a very noble back ground of wood, the obeliſk juſt above the center, with an extent of plantation on each ſide that renders the view really magnificent. Nothing can be more beautiful than that from the church; the houſe appears in the midſt of an amphitheatre of wood, the plantations riſing one above another. Another point of view which we would recommend to a traveller's notice, is the vale on the Eaſt ſide of the park. The North plantation ſtretches away to the right, with vaſt magnificence, and the South woods to the left, and joining in front, which is an extent of plantation that has a noble effect.

NEW WALSINGHAM,

A CONSIDERABLE market town delightfully ſituated on the banks of a nameleſs river, which runs into the ſea below Stifkey, at ſix or ſeven miles diſtance. The grounds on each ſide riſing in a bold manner, gives the country there an appearance not often to be met with in this county. Mr. Warner's plantations, the abbey and church with a ſmall ſpire, are fine objects, preſenting themſelves in different points of view as you approach the town.

The curious travelller ſhould not omit ſeeing the gardens of Henry Lee Warner, Eſq. in which are the

ruins

ruins of an antient monaſtery and ſhrine dedicated to the Virgin Mary*, and formerly as much frequented as that of Thomas a Becket at Canterbury. The chapel was built in the year 1061, by Richolde, a noble widow and Lady of that manor, in imitation of the chapel of Nazareth.

In thoſe days of darkneſs and ſuperſtition, when Prieſts and Monks ruled not only the conſciences but the purſes of the Laiety, then they who had not made a pilgrimage and an offering to the bleſſed virgin of this place, were looked upon as impious and irreligious.---*Eraſmus*, who had been there, gives the following deſcription of its ſplendor. "The Church "is ſplendid and beautiful, but the Virgin dwells "not in it; that, out of veneration and reſpect, is "granted to her Son. She has her church ſo con- "trived as to be on the right hand of her Son; but "neither in that doth ſhe live, the building be- "ing not yet finiſhed. In this church there is a "ſmall chapel of wood, into which the pilgrims are "admitted on each ſide at a narrow door; there is "but little or no light in it, but what proceeds from "wax tapers, yielding a moſt pleaſant and odoriferous "ſmell; but if you look in, you will ſay it is a ſeat "of the Gods, ſo bright and ſhining it is all over, "with jewels, gold, and ſilver."

Sir Henry Spelman tells us, that when he was a child, there was a common tradition, that King Henry VIII. went barefoot hither from Barſham, a village about two miles South-weſt from Walſingham,

* Here are two wells called by her name.

and offered a necklace of great value to the Virgin Mary; but in the thirtieth year of the ſame reign, Thomas Cromwell, then Lord High Chamberlain of England, carried her image from hence to Chelſea, where he took care to have it burnt.

FAKENHAM,

IS a neat market town: The market is held on Thurſday, where the merchants from Wells conſtantly attend to buy corn of the farmers for exportation. There is a court-houſe, which is now uſed as a ſchool, where occaſionally concerts of muſic are held: It was intended for a ſeſſions-houſe, the quarter ſeſſions of the peace being formerly held alternately at Fakenham and Walſingham, but of late years at Walſingham and Holt.

The church is a large regular pile, having a nave, a North and South aile covered with lead, and a chancel covered with tiles; at the Weſt-end a tower ſteeple with eight bells, and is dedicated to St. Peter. Round the cover of the font is, *Orate pro aia. Ade Powryte, et Alicie uxoris ejus, et omnium benefactor, ſuor. qui iſtud opus fieri fecerunt in honore Dei omnipotentis. Amen.* On the eight ſides of the ſtone baſon, or front are ſeveral religious emblems, viz. an angel, ox, lion, and eagle, to repreſent the four evangeliſts; alſo that of the Trinity, a croſs, crown of thorns, the king's-arms; alſo on the pillars of it, the Letter H or L in an old character, and a crown over it, to repreſent it as being in the duchy of Lancaſter, or built in the reign of Henry VI.

RAINHAM-

RAINHAM-HALL,

THE ſeat of Lord Viſcount Townſhend, was built about the year 1630 by Sir Roger Townſhend, Bart. under the directions of that excellent architect Inigo Jones. It is perhaps the moſt delightful ſituation in the county of Norfolk, and has been greatly improved by the preſent Lord. The building itſelf is rather in the ſtile of an exceeding good habitable houſe, than a magnificent one. The country around is rich and charmingly cultivated. The park and woods are beautiful, and the lake below peculiarly ſtriking. Extenſive lawns, and opening views into the country enrich the enlivening ſcene, and diſplay the bounties of nature in its moſt enchanting and luxuriant pride.

There are ſeveral very valuable pictures in this houſe; amongſt the reſt, the famous picture of Beliſarius, by Salvator Roſa: This picture was given to Charles Lord Viſcount Townſhend, ſecretary of ſtate, by the late King of Pruſſia: And Mr. Strange engraved a much admired print from it. Mr. Arthur Young ſays the picture has, he thinks, more expreſſion in it, than any he had ever ſeen. Some connoiſſeurs are of opinion that it is not the picture of Beliſarius, but of Caius Marius.

There are three flower-pieces and two landſcapes with beaſts, *very fine*, and many other paintings by Sir Peter Lely, Jervaſe and Richardſon, but being chiefly portraits of Lord Townſhend's family,

it is not neceſſary to inſert a catalogue of them here.

Lady Townſhend's dreſſing-room is ornamented with prints, ſtuck with much taſte on the green paper.

HOUGHTON.

THE firſt appearance of this hall, the celebrated ſeat of the Earl of Orford, built by Sir Robert Walpole, is that of ſeveral very magnificent plantations, which ſurround it every way. In the road from Syderſtone, they appear, we think, to the greateſt advantage; they are ſeen to a great extent, with openings left judiciouſly in many places, to let in the view of more diſtant woods; which changes the ſhade, and gives them that ſolemn brownneſs, which, has always a very great effect. The flatneſs of the country, however, is a circumſtance, which inſtead of ſetting them off, and making them appear larger than they really are, gives them a diminutive air, in compariſon to the number of acres really planted. For were theſe vaſt plantations diſpoſed upon ground with great inequalities of ſurface, ſuch as hills riſing one above another, or vaſt ſlopes ſtretching away to the right and left, they would appear to be almoſt boundleſs, and ſhew twenty times the extent they do at preſent. The woods which are ſeen from the South front of the houſe, are planted with great judgment, to remedy the effect of the country's flatneſs; for they are ſo diſpoſed as to appear one beyond another, in different ſhades, to a great extent.

The

The whole extent of the building, including the colonade and wings, which contain the offices, is 450 feet; the main body of the houſe extends 166. The whole building is of ſtone, and crowned with an entablature of the Ionic order, on which is a baluſtrade. At each corner of the houſe is a cupola ſurmounted with a lanthorn.

This ſtately ſtructure was begun in the year 1722, and finiſhed in 1735, during which interval, the founder continued prime miniſter of ſtate.

In the houſe, you enter firſt the great hall, a cnbe of 40 feet, which, bad as the proportion is, is certainly a very noble room; yet one would imagine the architect pupoſed to deſtroy the effect of ſo large a one, by ſticking three quarters around it what is called a gallery: It is a balcony puſhed out in defiance of all ideas of grace, elegance, or proportion. Oppoſite the chimney is an exceeding fine caſt of the Laocoon. From the hall you enter the ſaloon; which but for height, would be one of the fineſt rooms in the world; it is 40 by 30, and 40 feet high, which is exceſſively out of proportion. To the left you turn into a drawing-room, 30 by 21, hnng with a yellow damaſk. Out of that into the blue damaſk bed-chamber, 22½ by 21½; then into a very ſmall dreſſing-room, and next a ſmall cloſet, out of which you enter the library, 22½ by 21½, which leads to the dining parloxr, 30 by 21, and that opens into the hall; ſo one ſide of the houſe is taken up with the foregoing apartments. The other ſide of the ſaloon is another drawing-room, called the C. Maratt room, from having been covered with pictures by that maſter,

ter, 30 by 21; out of which you enter the green velvet bed-chamber, then a dreſſing-room, 21½ by 18, then another bed-chamber the ſame ſize; next the cabinet, 22½ by 21½, which leads into the marble parlour, 30 by 21, and is exceedingly elegant, one ſide being entirely of white marble, and this concludes the right hand ſide, opening into the hall.

Having thus run through the rooms, the fitting up of which, for inſtance, doors, door-caſes, windows, cornices, &c. is as magnificent as can be conceived, and in as great a ſtile as any ſingle room in England.

The *common* approach to the houſe is by the South end door, over which is engraved this inſcription.

Robertus Walpole
Has Ædes
Anno S.—MD.CCXXII.
Inchoavit
Anno —— MD.CCXXXV.
Perfecit.

On the right hand you enter a ſmall BREAKFAST ROOM, in which there are: 1. A picture of hounds, by Wootton. 2. A concert of birds, by Fiori. 3. The Prodigal Son, by Pordenone. 4. A horſe's head, a ſketch, by Vandyck. 5. A greyhound's head, by Old Wyck. 6. Sir E. Walpole, grandfather to Sir R. Walpole. 7. Robert Walpole, ſon to Sir Edward, and father to Sir Robert Walpole. 8. Horatio Lord Townſhend, father to Charles Lord Viſcount Townſhend. 9. Mr. Harold, gardener to Sir Robert Walpole, a head, by Ellis.

DINING

DINING PARLOUR. In which there are ſeveral good portraits belonging to Lord Orford's family.

HUNTING HALL. A hunting-piece. Sir Robert Walpole is in green, Col. C. Churchill in the middle, Mr. Thomas Turner on the one ſide, by Wootton. Two Dogs.

Through the arcade you come at the COFFEE ROOM.

Returning through the arcade, you aſcend the great ſtair-caſe, painted in chiaro obſcuro, by Kent. In the middle four Doric pillars riſe and ſupport a fine caſt in bronze of the Gladiator, by John of Boulogne, which was a preſent to Sir Robert, from Thomas Earl of Pembroke.

The DINING PARLOUR is 30 feet long by 21 broad. Over the chimney is ſome fine pear-tree carving, by Gibbons, and in the middle of it hangs a portrait of him, by Sir G. Kneller; it is a maſterpiece, and equal to any of Vandyck.

King William, an exceeding fine ſketch by Sir Godfrey. Mr. Locke, a head.—Carreras a Spaniſh poet, writing, a half length, by Sir G. Kneller. King George I.

The LIBRARY ROOM, is 21½ feet by 22½. Over the chimney is a whole length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller of King George I. in his coronation robes, the only picture for which he ever ſat in England.

The LITTLE BED-CHAMBER, is all wainſcotted with mahogany, and the bed, which is of painted taffety, ſtands in an alcove of the ſame wood.

Over

Over the chimney is a half length, by Dahl, of Catherine Shorter, firſt wife of Sir Robert Walpole: This is an extreme good portrait.

A portrait of Maria Skerret, ſecond wife of Sir Robert Walpole, three quarters by Vanloo.

The LITTLE DRESSING ROOM. A landſcape by Wootton, in the ſtile of Claude Lorrain.

The BLUE DAMASK BED-CHAMBER, is of the ſame dimenſions with the library, and is hung with tapeſtry. Three landſcapes over the doors.

The DRAWING ROOM. Thirty feet by 21, is hung with yellow caſſoy. The ceiling is exactly taken, except with the alteration of the paternal coat for the ſtar and garter, from one that was in the dining room in the old houſe, built by Sir Edward Walpole, grandfather to Sir Robert.

Over the chimney is a genteel buſt of a Madona in marble, by Camillo Ruſconi.

Portraits of ſeveral of Sir Robert Walpole's children.

The SALOON is 40 feet long by 40 high, and 30 feet wide; the hanging is crimſon flowered velvet, the ceiling painted by Kent, who deſigned all the ornaments throughout the houſe. The chimney-piece is of black and gold marble, of which alſo are the tables. In the broken pediment of the chimney ſtands a ſmall antique buſt of a Venus, and over the garden door is a larger antique buſt.

On the great table is an exceeding fine bronze of a man and woman.

The

The CARLO MARATT ROOM, is 30 feet by 21; the hangings are green velvet, the table Lapis Lazuli; at each end are two ſconces of maſſive ſilver.

The VELVET BED-CHAMBER, is 21½ feet by 22½. The bed is of green velvet, richly embroidered and laced with gold, the ornaments deſigned by Kent; the hangings are tapeſtry, repreſenting the loves of Venus and Adonis, after Albano.

Alexander adorning the tomb of Achilles, by Le Mer.

A ſea-port by old Griffier.

A landſcape over the door by Ditto.

The DRESSING ROOM, is hung with very fine gold tapeſtry, after pictures of Vandyck. There are whole length portraits of James I. Queen Anne his wife, daughter to Frederick II. King of Denmark, Charles I. and his Queen, and Chriſtian IV. King of Denmark, brother to Queen Anne; they have fine borders of boys and feſtoons, and oval pictures of the children of the Royal Family. At the upper end of This room is a glaſs-caſe filled with a large quantity of ſilver philegree, which belonged to Catherine Lady Walpole.

Over the chimney, the conſulting the Sibilline Oracles, by Le Mer.

Over the doors, dogs and ſtill life, by Jervaſe.

The EMBROIDERED BED-CHAMBER. The bed is of the fineſt Indian needle-work. His Royal Highneſs Francis Duke of Lorrain, afterwards grand Duke of Tuſcany, and ſince Emperor lay in this bed, which

which ſtood then where the velvet one is now, when he came to viſit Sir Robert Walpole, at Houghton. The hangings are tapeſtry.

Over the doors, two pieces of cattle, by Roſa di Tivoli.

The CABINET, is 21½ feet by 22½ hung with green velvet.

The MARBLE PARLOUR. One entire ſide of this room is marble, with alcoves for ſide-boards, ſupported with columns of Plymouth marble. Over the chimney is a fine piece of alto-relievo in ſtatuary marble, after the antique, by Ryſbrack, and before one of the tables, a large granite ciſtern.

Sir Thomas Wharton, whole length, by Vandyck.

Two fruit pieces, by Michael Angelo Campidoglio.

The Aſcenſion, by Paul Veroneſe.

The HALL, is a cube of forty feet, with a ſtone gallery round three ſides; the ceiling and the frieze of boys are by Altari. The baſs reliefs over the chimneys and doors are from the antique.

The figures over the great door, and the boys over the leſſer doors, are by Ryſbrack. In the frieze are baſs reliefs of Sir R. Walpole, and Catherine his firſt Lady, and Robert Lord Walpole, their eldeſt ſon, and Margaret Rolle, his wife. From the ceiling hangs a French luſtre.

Over the chimney is a buſt of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford by Ryſbrack.

Before a nich, over againſt the chimney, is the Laocoon, fine caſt in bronze, by Girardon, bought by Lord Walpole at Paris, and for which the Empreſs of Ruſſia offered Lord Orford, 5000l.

On the tables, the Tiber and the Nile in bronze, from the antiques in the Capitol at Rome.

Two vaſes in bronze, from the antiques in the villas of Medici and Borgheſe at Rome.

The buſt of a woman, a moſt beautiful antique.

The buſt of a Roman Empreſs, antique.

On terms and conſoles round the hall, are the following buſts and heads:

Marcus Aurelius, antique. Trajan, ditto.

Septimus Severus, ditto. Commodus, ditto. Theſe two were given to Gen. Churchill, by Cardinal Alex. Albani, and by him to Sir. R. Walpole.

A young Hercules, antique. Heſiod modern.

Baccio Bandanelli, by himſelf. Homer modern.

Fauſtina Senior, antique. Jupiter, ditto.

A young Commodus, ditto. A Philoſopher, ditto.

Hadrian, ditto. Pollux, ditto.

Going from the ſaloon, down the great ſteps, through the garden, you enter a porch adorned with buſts of

Rome, by Camillo Ruſconi. Minerva, ditto.

Antinous, ditto. A Philoſopher's head, antique.

Apollo Belvidere, ditto. Julia Pia Severi, ditto.

Out of this you go into a veſtibule, round which, in the niches, are ſix vaſes of Volterra alabaſter.

The GALLERY is 73 feet long, by 21 feet high; the middle riſes eight feet higher, with windows all round; the ceiling is a deſign of Serlio's, in the inner library of St. Mark's at Venice, and was brought from thence by Mr. Horace Walpole, jun. the frieze is taken from the Sybils Temple at

Tivoli. There are two chimnies, and the whole room is hung with Norwich damaſk. It was intended originally for a green-houſe; but on Sir Robert Walpole's reſigning his employments, on the 9th of February, 1742, it was fitted up for his pictures, which had hung in the houſe in Downing-ſtreet.

The late Emperor of Germany, when Duke of Lorrain, being in England, was entertained at Houghton, with the moſt magnificent repaſt that was perhaps ever given in England, though there was not a ſingle foreign diſh in the whole entertainment, relays of horſes being provided on the roads, to bring rarities from the moſt remote part of the kingdom.

The lovers of the polite arts will long deplore the removal of the Houghton pictures from this kingdom to Ruſſia in the year 1779. That ſo noble a collection could not be contained in England, is a very humiliating reflection: And conſidered in a national point of view, we cannot help wiſhing, that the object had been of ſufficient importance to have claimed the attention of the legiſlature. But it is unavailing to lament, the diſgrace has been ſuſtained, and the capital of Ruſſia now boaſts, what formerly drew crowds into the connty of Norfolk, to ſee and to admire.

As it would be uſeleſs now to give ſo full a deſcription of theſe pictures as appeared in the former editions of the Norfolk Tour, we ſhall ſubjoin a catalogue only, affixing the price paid for each by the Empreſs of Ruſſia

Lord Orford gave Mr. Boydell permiſſion to take drawings of the pictures in this collection, which

he propoſed having engraved by the firſt artiſts, and publiſhing in fourteen numbers at Two Guineas each; thirteen numbers of this elegant and valuable work, containing about one hundred and twenty prints, have already appeared, and the fourteenth, which will compleat the deſign, is in great forwardneſs.

AUTHENTIC CATALOGUE *of the* HOUGHTON COLLECTION *of* PICTURES, *ſold to the* EMPRESS *of* RUSSIA.

A horſes head, a fine ſketch, by Vandyk and a greyhound's by Old Wyck, 50l.

The battle of Conſtantine and Maxentius, a copy by Julio Romano, of the famous picture by Raphael in the Vatican, 150l.

Suſannah and the two elders, by Rubens, 150l.

A landſcape, with figures dancing, by Swanivelt, 30l.

Jupiter and Europa, after Guido, by Petro da Pietris, 40l.

Galatea, by Zimeni, 40l.

A ſtud of horſes, by Wovermans, 250l.

Venus bathing, and cupids with a car, in a landſcape, by Andrea Sacchi, 180l.

A holy family, by Raphael da Reggio, 70l.

A fine picture of architecture, in perſpective, by Steenwyck, 80l.

A cook's-ſhop, by Teniers, 800l.

Another cook's-ſhop, by Martin de Vos, who was Snyders' maſter, 200l.

A bacchanalian, by Rubens, 250l.

The Nativity, by Carlo Cignani, 250l.

Sir Thomas Chaloner, by Vandyk, 200l.

Sir Thomas Greſham, by Antonio More, 40l.

Eraſmus, by Holbein, 40l.

A friar's head, by Rubens, 40l.

Francis Halls, Sir Godfrey Kneller's maſter, by himſelf, 40l.

The School of Athens, a copy by Le Brun, 250l.

Rembrant's wife, half length, by Rembrant, 300l.

Ruben's wife, a head, by Rubens, 60l.

A man's head, by Salvator Roſa, 40l.

Inigo Jones, a head, by Vandyk, 40l.

Two pieces of ruins, by Viviano, 40l.

Two daughters of Lord Wharton, by Vandyk, 200l.

The Judgment of Paris, by Luca Jordano, a ſleeping Bacchus, with nymphs, boys and animals, its companion, 500l.

King Charles the Firſt, whole length, by Vandyk; Henrietta Maria of France, his queen, by Ditto, 400l.

Philip Lord Wharton, by Vandyk, 200l.

Lord Chief Baron Wandsford, by ditto, 150l.

Lady Wharton, by ditto, 100l.

Jane daughter of Lord Wenman, by ditto, 100l.

Chriſt baptized by St. John, by Albano, 700l.

The Stoning of St. Stephen, by Le Sœur, 500l.

The Holy Family, by Vandyk, 1600l.

Mary Magdalen waſhing Chriſt's feet, by Rubens, 1600l.

The Holy Family, in a round, by Cantarini, 300l.

The Holy Family, by Titian, 100l.

Simeon and the child, by Guido, 150l.

The Virgin with the child aſleep in her arms, by Auguſtine Carracci, 200l.

An old woman giving a boy cherries, by Titian, 100l.

The Holy Family, by Andrea del Sarto, 250l.

The assumption of the Virgin, by Morellio, 700l.

The adoration of the Shepherds. Its companion, 600l.

The Cyclops at their forge, by L. Jordano, 200l.

Dædalus and Icarus, by Le Brun, 150l.

Pope Clement the Ninth, by Carlo Maratti, 250l.

The Judgment of Paris, by Carlo Maratti; Galatea sitting with Acis, tritons and cupids, its companion, 500l.

The Holy Family, an unfinished picture, by Carlo Maratti, 80l.

The Virgin teaching Jesus to read, by Carlo Maratti, 200l.

St. Cæcilia, with four angels playing on musical instruments, companion to the former, 260l.

The assumption of the Virgin, by C. Maratti, 100l.

The Virgin and Joseph, with a young Jesus, by Carlo Maratti, in the manner of his master, Andrea Sacchi, 150l.

The marriage of St. Catherine, by Carlo Maratti, 100l.

Two Saints worshipping the Virgin in the clouds, by Carlo Maratti, 60l.

St. John the Evangelist, its companion, 60l.

A naked Venus and Cupid, by C. Maratti, 150l.

The Holy Family by Nicholo Beritoni, Carlo's best scholar, 200l.

The assumption of the Virgin, by ditto, 80l.

The pool of Bethesda, by Gioseppe Chiari; Christ's

ſermon on the Mount, ditto; Apollo and Daphne, ditto; Bacchus and Ariadne, ditto, 450l.

Apollo, in crayons, by Roſalba; Diana, its companion, 80l.

A profile head of a man, by Raphael, 100l.

A profile head of St. Catherine, by Guido, 20l.

The birth of the Virgin, by Luca Jordano; and the preſervation of the Virgin, its companion, 60l.

The flight into Egypt, by Morellio, 300l.

The crucifixion, its companion, 150l.

Hercules and Omphale, by Romanelli, 100l.

The Holy Family, large as life, by Nicholo Pouſſin, 800l.

Rubens' wife, by Vandyk, 600l.

Rubens' family, by Jordano, of Antwerp, 400l.

A winter-piece by Giacomo Baſſan; and a ſummer-piece by Leonardo Baſſan, 200l.

Boors at cards by Teniers, 150l.

Chriſt appearing to Mary in the garden, by Pietro da Cortona, 200l.

The Judgment of Paris, by Andrea Schiavone; and Midas judging between Pan and Apollo, by ditto, 60l.

Chriſt laid in the ſepulchre, by Parmegiano, 150l.

The adoration of the Magi, by V. Brueghel, 100l.

The Virgin and the child, by Baroccio, 50l.

Naked Venus ſleeping, by Annibal Caracci, 70l.

Head of Dobſon's father, by Dobſon, 25l.

St. John, a head, by Carlo Dolci, 90l.

Head of Innocent the tenth, by Velaſco, 60l.

A boy's head, with a lute, by Cavalier Luti, 20l.

Friars giving meat to the poor, by John Miel. Its companion, 150l.

A dying officer at confeſſion, by Bourgognone, 100l.

Its companion, 50l.

Boors at cards, by Teniers, 50l.

Boors drinking, its companion, by Oſtade, 30l.

Chriſt laid in the Sepulchre, by G. Baſſan, 40l.

Holy Family, with St. John on a lamb, by Williberts, 40l.

Holy Family, by Rottenhamer, 40l.

The Virgin and child, by Alex. Veroneſe, 40l.

Three ſoldiers, by Salvator Roſa, 50l.

The Virgin, with the child in her arms, by Morellio, 80l.

The Virgin, with the child in her arms aſleep, by Sebaſtian Concha, 20l.

Edward the Sixth, by Holbein, 100l.

Laban, ſearching for his images, by Sebaſtian Bourdon, 200l.

The banquetting houſe ceiling, the original deſign of Rubens, 100l.

Six ſketches of Rubens for triumphal arches, &c. on the entry of the Infant Ferdinand of Auſtria into Antwerp, 600l.

Bathſheba bringing Abiſhag to David, by Vanderwerfe, 700l.

Two flower pieces, by Van Huyſum, 1200l.

Chriſt and Mary in the Garden, by P. Laura, 100l.

The Holy Family, by John Bellino, 60l.

A landſcape, with figures, by Bourgognone. Its companion, with ſoldiers, 100l.

Two ſmall landſcapes, by Gaſpar Pouſſin, 40l.

The Holy Family, by Matteo Ponzoni, 160l.

The murder of the innocents, by S. Bourdon, 400l.

The

The death of Joſeph, by Velaſco, 200l.

Saint Chriſtopher, by Elſheimer, 50l.

Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, by Vandyk, 200l.

The apoſtles, after the aſcenſion, by Paul Veroneſe, 200l.

The doctors of the church, conſulting on the immaculateneſs of the Virgin, who is above in the clouds, by Guido, 3500l.

The Prodigal ſon, by Salvator Roſa, 1800l.

Meleager and Atalanta, a cartoon, by Rubens, 300l.

Four markets, by Snyders. One of fowl, another of fiſh, another of fruit, and a fourth of herbs, 1000l.

Marcus Curtius leaping into the gulph, by Mola, 400l.

Horatius Coccles defending the bridge. Its companion, 400l.

A lioneſs and two lions, by Rubens, 100l.

Architecture, ſaid to be by Julio Romano, though rather ſuppoſed by Polydore, 300l.

An old woman ſitting in a chair, by Rubens. An old woman reading, by Boll, 200l.

Cupid burning armour, by Eliſabetta Sirani, Guido's favourite ſcholar, 60l.

The Holy Family, a group of heads, by Camillo Procaccino, 250l.

An uſurer and his wife, by Quintin Matſis, the blackſmith of Antwerp, 200l.

Job's friends bringing him preſents, by Guido, 200l.

Europa, a fine landſcape, by Paul Brill, the figures by Dominichino. Africa. Its companion, 300l.

Dives

Dives and Lazarus, by Paul Veroneſe, 100l.

The expoſition of Cyrus, by Caſtiglione. Its companion, 300l.

The adoration of the ſhepherds, by old Palma, 250l.

The Holy Family, by ditto, 200l.

A moon-light landſcape, with a cart overturning, by Rubens, 300l.

A nymph and ſhepherd, by Carlo Cignani, 200l.

Two women, an emblematical picture, by Paris Bourdon, 200l.

Abraham, Sarah, and Hagar, by P. Cortona, 1000l.

Abraham's ſacrifice, by Rembrant, 300l.

The old man and his ſons, with the bundle of ſticks, by Salvator Roſa, 250l.

The adoration of the ſhepherds, octagon, by Guido. 400l.

The continence of Scipio, by N. Pouſſin, 600l.

Moſes ſtriking the rock, by Nicholo Pouſſin, 900l.

The placing Chriſt in the ſepulchre, by Ludovico Caracci, 300l.

Moſes in the bulruſhes, by La Sœur, 150l.

The adoration of the Magi, by C. Maratti, 300l.

Cows and ſheep by Teniers, 150l.

A landſcape, with a caſcade, and ſheep, by Gaſpar Pouſſin, 100l.

The laſt ſupper, by Raphael, 500l.

Solomon's idolatry, by Stella, 250l.

A ſea port, by Claude Lorrain. A calm ſea ditto. 1200l.

Two landſcapes, by Gaſpar Pouſſin, 250l.

The Joconda; a ſmith's wife, reckoned the handſomeſt woman of her time. She was miſtreſs to Francis I. King of France, by Lionardo da Vinci, 100l.

Apollo, by Cantarini, 50l.

The Holy Family, with angels, by Valerio Caſtelli, 200l.

The eagle and Ganymede, by Michael Angelo Buonarotti, 100l.

The Virgin and child, by Dominichino, 100l.

The ſalutation by Albano, 200l.

*** *The* SUM *total paid by the* EMPRESS *of* RUSSIA *was* 45,500l.

Having ſeen this celebrated ſeat of Houghton, we would not have any perſon leave this part of the country, without employing a few hours in viewing the environs of

SNETTISHAM, the ſeat of Nicholas Styleman, Eſq. where Mrs. Styleman has formed ſome exceeding pretty plantations; particularly thoſe upon a ſtream, which ſhe calls New Bridge and Catherine's Iſland. This ſtream is managed with true taſte; naturally it is only a ditch, but where this lady has improved it, it is a winding ſtream of clear water, and the greateſt ornament to her plantations. On one part of its banks ſhe has a very neat circular cottage for breakfaſting, and near it a menagerie with a great variety of birds; in this part of the ſtream are all ſorts of water fowl. From her menagerie you croſs the ſtream, and paſs along its winding banks to the grotto, which is very prettily contrived out of a boat, by cutting it in halves, and fixing it together with a little addition. It is ſtuck full of ſpar, ſhells, ſea-weed, coral, glaſs, ore, &c. all diſpoſed with taſte and elegance. The front pretty, but too regular, and not ruſtic enough, compoſed of the ſame materi-

als

als on a gronnd of powdered ſea-ſhells ſtuck in cement. The ſituation is very pretty, by the ſide of the ſtream, cloſe to a ſmall caſcade, and in the ſhade of ſeveral large weeping willows. The ſtream is yet more beautiful in the other plantation, called Catherine's Iſland; for it forms five little woody iſlands, with cool, ſhady, and ſequeſtered walks about it, in a taſte that does great honour to this moſt ingenious lady's fancy. The plantations behind the houſe have great variety, and are ſketched out with much taſte.

WARHAM, the ſeat of Sir Martin Folkes, the ſituation of which is the moſt beautiful in Norfolk, and as much worth viewing as half the houſes to which travellers ſo eagerly run. The houſe ſtands on the brow of a gently riſing hill, backed to the North with very fine plantations of fifty years growth. They have ſomewhat the appearance of a creſcent form, ſheltering from the North, Eaſt, and Weſt, and opening to the South, down over a beautiful winding vale, and then commanding a rich varied proſpect of diſtant incloſures. Some villages and churches, ſcattered about the view, and a large, though regular, water in the valley, all tend to make it chearful, while the thick woods which crown the tops of ſeveral hills, and the groves that ſink into the vale, throw a pictureſque beauty over the ſcene that cannot fail to ſtrike the ſpectator.

The view that breaks at once upon you on coming through the dark fir wood in the approach from London, is very beautiful. You look at once upon a range of lofty plantations around the houſe, whoſe dark ſhade forms a contraſt to the brilliancy of the landſcape,

landſcape, that ſets it off in the fineſt colours. In front, you look upon various clumps, riſing boldly from the water, united in ſome places with thick hedges, and in others, broken by incloſures, which ſpreading over the hill to the left, the water is loſt under a dark grove: the fields riſe ſo thick about it, as to unite with a diſtant plantation which crowns the hill; a church is happily ſituate on the point of of it, and beyond is ſeen a more diſtant rich woodland. Full to the left, is a large Daniſh camp * of three entrenchments, which are quite perfect. Turning to the right, you look upon an incloſure which breaks into the plantations; it is fringed with open wood that half obſcures the village, ſcattered thickly with trees, and Warham ſteeples, one peeping over the thick plantations near the houſe, and the other more open, compleat the view.

As you advance through the vale in the way to the houſe, the ſcenes change, but all are beautiful. The varied lawns, and hanging ſlopes, crowned in ſome places with woods, and in others broken by rich incloſures, and all truly pictureſque and beautiful.

The ride from Warham by Stifkey, is through a much more pictureſque country than is commonly met with in Norfolk; the road runs on the brow of the hill looking down on Stifkey vale. The vale, which is compoſed of meadows of the fineſt verdure, winds in a very beautiful manner from out of a thicket of woody incloſures, and retires behind a projecting hill,

* An encampment of Sweno the Dane. One of the Meadows is called Sweno's Meadow.

hill, an humble ſtream glides through it, and adds a chearfulneſs, which water can alone confer. The hills riſe in a bold manner; they are bare of wood, but that is compenſated by the thick incloſures, in which the village is ſcattered, forming with its church in a dip of the hill, and that of Blakeney above it, in a prouder ſituation, a moſt compleat and pleaſing picture.

Between Stifkey and Cley is the little village of Cockthorp, which contains but three houſes, and yet has furniſhed Britain with three famous Admirals, Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, Sir John Narborough, and Sir Chriſtopher Mims.

Near Blakeney is another uncommon view, quite different from that at Stifkey: the road winds into a ſequeſtered valley ſhut out from the ſea, by a bold uncultivated hill. To the right the grounds ſhelve from the road into a narrow vale. In this little woody hollow is a village half ſeen among ſtraggling trees: the ſteeple is uncommonly pictureſque; half of it is hid by a riſing ſlope, and the church three fourths obſcured by a thicket of trees. The oppoſite hill riſes very boldly; it preſents a large incloſure, under the thick ſhade of a noble ſpread wood, which hangs to the right into another valley, but is loſt behind a regular bare hill of a conic form, which riſes from the junction of the vales, in a very remarkable manner; and almoſt ſcreens a diſtant range of riſing incloſure. Immediately to the right, is a ſlooping tract of fields, and above them wild ground, with a white tower riſing from behind it. The whole forms one of thoſe half gloomy, and yet not unpleaſ-

ing ſcenes, in which Pouſſin delighted; it is a ſpot worthy of ſuch a pencil.

Sherringham Cliff is a very high ſteep ſhore: it looks on one ſide full upon the ſea, and on the other over a various country abounding with inequalities of ground; many hills ſcattered wildly about, numerous cultivated incloſures, and ſix or ſeven villages are ſeen. Sherringham is prettily overlooked, backed by a riſing hill.

LYNN REGIS, or KING's LYNN.

CAMDEN was of opinion, that Lynn derived its name from the Britiſh word Lhyn, which means ſpreading waters; but Spelman affirms that the right name is Len, in Saxon, a farm or tenure in fee, and Len Epiſcopi, as it was formerly called, meant the Biſhop's Farm. It retained the name of Biſhop's Lynn till the time of King Henry VIII. who exchanging the monaſtery of St. Bennet in the Holme, and other lands, for the revenues of the Biſhopric, this town amongſt the reſt, came into his hands, and with the poſſeſſor, changed its name to Lynn Regis.

Camden ſays that the town is not of any antiquity, but ſprung up out of the ruins of what is called Old Lynn, or Weſt Lynn, which lies on the oppoſite ſide of the river.

It is a large, rich, handſome and very thriving town, ſtanding upon the Eaſtern bank of the Great Ouſe, at about ten miles diſtance from the Britiſh ocean. It is one mile and a quarter long from the South-gate to the

the Block-houſe, at Fiſher's-end, and about half a mile from the river to the Eaſt-gate, which is the broadeſt part; it contains about 2,500 houſes and 12,000 inhabitants, is encompaſſed on the land ſide by a deep ditch and an ancient wall; was formerly defended by nine baſtions, and might now eaſily be made a place of conſiderable ſtrength. It is divided by four ſmall rivers, over which there are fifteen bridges. At the North-end there is a platform of twelve cannon, eighteen pounders, called St. Anne's Fort, but there being no cover for the men, it could be of very little uſe, if the town was attacked from the river ſide.

This town has been honoured by no leſs than fifteen royal characters; but we ſhall mention only thoſe which more immediately apply to our purpoſe. King John, after chaſtiſing the revolted Barons of Norfolk, aſſembled his forces here in the ſixth year of his reign, 1215, and during his ſtay, and on the petition of John Grey, Biſhop of Norwich, granted the town a charter to be a free borough for ever, and the Burgeſſes to chuſe themſelves a *Prætor*, or *Proveſt*, on condition that he ſhould be ſubject to the *Biſhop*, and take an oath yearly to that end, at the Biſhop's palace at Gaywood, from whence he was called the *Biſhop's Man*. At the ſame time King John preſented the corporation with an elegant double gilt embоſſed and enamelled cup and cover, weighing 73 ounces, and holding a full pint, which is well preſerved, and upon all public occaſions and entertainments uſed with ſome uncommon ceremonies, at drinking the health of the King or Queen, and who-

ever goes to viſit the mayor, drinks out of this cup. He alſo then gave them from his own ſide, *'tis ſaid*, a large ſword with a ſilver mounting, to be carried before the mayor, whereas, he did not grant them a chief magiſtrate under that name; the charter calls him *Præpoſitus*, a *Prætor*, or *Provaſt* only, and their privilege of having a mayor was given them by Henry III. for their good ſervices againſt the Barons in the Iſle of Ely. Biſhop Gibſon in his additions to Camden obſerves, that this ſword, which by the inſcription, is ſaid to have been given by King John, was really the gift of King Henry VIII. after the town came into his poſſeſſion, and he changed their Burgeſſes into Aldermen, and granted them ſeveral privileges. The charter granted by King John, does not mention the ſword, but that granted by Henry expreſsly ſays, "He granted them a ſword to be "carried before their mayor." A looſe paper of Sir Henry Spelman's dated September 15, 1630 ſays, one Thomas Kenet, town-clerk of Lynn, aſſured him, that John Cooke, ſword-bearer, in 1580, went to Mr. Ivory the ſchool-maſter of the town, and deſired him to compoſe an inſcription, to be engraved upon the plain hilt of the town-ſword, to this effect, "King "John gave this ſword to the town," hereupon he cauſed the perſon who gave this information, and was then his ſcholar, to write theſe words,

Enſis hic Donum fuit Regis Johannis,
à ſuo ipſius Latere datum.

In ENGLISH.

King John *took this ſword from his own ſide,*
and gave it to this town.

which

which the ſword-bearer carried to Mr. Cooke, a Goldſmith, who engraved it upon one ſide of the hilt. If this ſtory be true, the inſcription, of which the town ſo much boaſts, is of no authority. On the other ſide of the hilt is *Vivat Rex* Henericus *Octavus. Anno Regni ſui* xx.

The Gentlemen of the Corporation inſiſt, that the ſword now carried before the Mayor, was given by King John, and has been uſed for that purpoſe from the time of Henry III. and that when ſome Kings have honoured the town with their preſence, the mayors themſelves have carried this ſword before them; and it is remarkable, ſays Mr. Mackerell, that in a window on the North ſide of the choir, near the altar of St Nicholas chapel, the town arms and the ſword are depicted in glaſs, and moſt probably were fixed there ſoon after erecting the chapel and glazing the windows, which is ſuppoſed to have been in the reign of Edward III. between the years 1326 and 1376, or about 150 years after King John is ſaid to have given the ſword to the town. Upon the whole it is pretty clear, that the ſword was given by King John, but whether from his own ſide, and to be carried before a Provoſt or a Mayor, muſt ſtill remain doubtful. If he wore it as an offenſive weapon, it is ſo large, that he muſt have been a very ſtrong man, or it would not well have anſwered that purpoſe.

The Mayor is annually elected Auguſt 29, and ſworn into office Sept. 29, at which time he gives an elegant entertainment to the corporation and the country gentlemen and ladies, in the neighbourhood. At this feaſt King John's cup, after dinner

is handed to the mayor, he preſents it to his predeceſſor; who takes off the lid, and the mayor drinks the King's health, the lid is then replaced and after certain ceremonies of turning the cup round, the mayor delivers it to the late mayor, and in like manner it paſſes down the mayor's table; from thence it is carried to the mayoreſs and the ladies.

On the 29th of auguſt the mayor calls a hall for the election of a ſucceſſor, who is choſe by the common council, as they are by the court of Aldermen; but if any diſpute ſhould ariſe, and the mayor break up the hall aſſembly, the common council may ſit down upon the ſteps of the hall and choſe a mayor, if ten out of the eighteen are unanimous, and this election the court of aldermen cannot controvert.

The corporation conſiſts of a Mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen and eighteen common council men, a town-clerk, chamberlain, &c. The town has ſent two Burgeſſes to parliament ever ſince the 26th of Edward I. (1298) and the election is in the whole body of the freemen, the mayor being the returning officer.

The harbour is about the breadth of the Thames above bridge, and is capable of containing 200 ſail of ſhips: The ſpring-tides flow more than 20 feet perpendicular, and if at thoſe times there happen to be a ſtrong North-eaſt wind, they come in with ſuch a rapidity, as to force the ſhips in the harbour from their moorings, though they lie ten miles diſtant from the ſea. This rapid influx of the tide is here very properly called the *Eager*.

There

There are no freſh-water ſprings in this town, but the inhabitants are plentifully ſupplied from the Gaywood river, with that great neceſſary of life, by the water-works near the Eaſt-gate, called Kettle Mill.

St. MARGARET the VIRGIN, being the tutelary Saint and patroneſs of this town, in honour of her; its arms are three dragons heads, each wounded with a croſs (for ſhe is ſaid with a croſs to have conquered a dragon) and its public and common ſeal is the effigies of St. Margaret ſtanding in a triumphal manner, wounding the dragon with a croſs, and treading him under foot, with this inſcription round it, *Stat Margareta draco fugit in cruce læta.*

The principal church in this town is dedicated to St. MARGARET. It was built by Herbert de Loſinga, Biſhop of Norwich, about the year 1100, and had then a lofty lanthorn in the middle of the croſs aile, and at the Weſt-end two towers, in one * of which are eight bells: On the other there was a very elegant ſpire, which from the foundation was 258 feet high, and equal to the length of the church and chancel; but this being blown down in the year 1741, and greatly damaging the body of the church, the ruins were entirely taken down, and it was rebuilt with three large ailes, and is now one of the largeſt parochial churches in England. The breadth of the church, to the outſide of the foundation of the walls, is 130 feet.

St. NICHOLAS CHAPEL, ſuppoſed to have been built between the years 1327 aud 1377, in the reign of

* A turret has lately been erected on the top of this tower.

of Edward III. is 200 feet long and 78 broad, and it is 170 feet from the foundation to the top of the ſpire. The body of the chapel conſiſts of three ailes divided by two rows of ten neat pillars each, forming acute angles at the top.

Sir Benjamin Keene, many years ambaſſador at the court of Madrid, where he died, being a native of this town, was brought from thence, and buried in this chapel, and a very handſome monument of white marble in the form of an antient urn, with an inſcription, ſpecifying his places and employments, which he filled with dignity and honour to his country and himſelf till the time of his deceaſe, is placed over him.

The THEATRE is very convenient and neat, neither profuſely ornamented, nor diſguſtingly plain, and although not free from faults, yet has none but what reſulted from the architect being confined to fill up the ſhell of an old building which was raiſed for another purpoſe.

The ASSEMBLY ROOMS are capacious, and handſomely fitted up; they conſiſt of three on a line. The firſt, an old town hall, 58 feet by 27, and of a well proportioned loftineſs, would be a very good ball room, had it a boarded floor; but at preſent forms a very noble anti-room. It opens into the ball room, 60 feet by 27, and 22 feet high, which would have been a proper one, if the architect had given his muſic-gallery a hitch backwards; for at preſent it is a mere ſhelf ſtuck between the chimnies, an eye-ſore to the room. If he did it through confinement for want of ſpace, he ſhould undoubtedly have formed his muſic ſeats upon the plan of thoſe at

Almack's

Almack's, at the end of the room; they might have waved in a ſcroll round the door of the card-room, mingled with branches of candles, which might eaſily have been rendered a great ornament.

The card-room is 27 by 27, and 22 feet high.

As the three are upon a line, it would have given them an uncommon elegance, had the openings from one into another been in three arches in the centre, ſupported by pillars, inſtead of the preſent glaſs doors, which are mean.

The eye would then at once have commanded a ſuit of 145 feet, which with handſome luſtres properly diſpoſed, would have rendered theſe rooms inferior to few in England.

The CHAPEL of St. JAMES's, ſince the diſſolution of the priories, being in part demoliſhed, and the reſt become ruinous, was rebuilt in the year 1682, by the liberal benefactions of the mayor, burgeſſes, and principal inhabitants, and converted into a workhouſe for fifty decayed old men, women, and poor children, where a good endowment and proviſion is made for their work, inſtruction and maintenance, and for putting the children out to trades. Great additions have lately been made to this place, and it is now the general workhouſe for the whole town.

In the year 1683, Sir John Turner, Knt. three times mayor here, and many years one of their repreſentatives in parliament, erected, at his own expence, a handſome building of free ſtone, with two orders

orders of columns, intending it for an exchange for merchants. Upon the ſecond floor, in a nich in the front, is a ſtatue of King Charles II. and within is the cuſtom-houſe, fitted up with ſeveral commodious apartments for that purpoſe; on the platform above is raiſed an open turret, upon pillars of the Corinthian order, with an exchange bell therein, being finiſhed with an obeliſk and ball, whereon ſtands Fame, inſtead of a weather-cock, the whole being 90 feet high.

The Tueſday market-place, is a ſpacious ſquare area of three acres, having on an aſcent of four ſteps, a very handſome market croſs of free ſtone, of modern architecture, built in 1710, adorned with ſtatues and other embelliſhments, with a peryſtile round below, ſupported by ſixteen pillars of the Ionic order; as alſo another walk above, encompaſſed with an iron paliſade, enriched with curious tracery work and foliage, incloſing a neat octangular room; the upper part is finiſhed with a cupola and turret, wherein hangs the market bell, the whole being about 70 feet in height. On each ſide ſtand in a ſemicircular form, the butchers ſhambles in two diviſions, the frontiſpieces being ſupported with Doric columns, and the pediments enriched with a decoration of paintings appropriated to the ſubject; and behind is another building, erected and fitted for a fiſh-market, which, with ſome handſome houſes incloſing all behind, form the whole into an agreeable and charming proſpect.

By the ſecond charter of King Henry VIII. to this town, in the 29th year of his reign, two Fairs or Marts

Marts were granted, one to be held on the 27th of Auguſt, this is called the cheeſe fair, and is kept in chequer-ſtreet; the other on the 14th of February, which is called the mart, and is proclaimed for ſix days: it is kept in the Tueſday market-place, and is much reſorted to by genteel company from moſt parts of the county, but the trades-people who attend it are not half ſo numerous as they were thirty years ſince. The markets are on Tueſdays and Saturdays, and are plentifully ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions, at reaſonable rates. Before the year 1782 the Saturday-market was kept in high-ſtreet, near St. Margaret's church; which being found inconvenient, the wall on the North-ſide of the church-yard, and the buildings between that ſide of the church and the gaol, which contained the butchery, and two large ſchool-rooms over them, were taken down; a handſome new butchery was built cloſe to the North-weſt corner of the church, and a convenient area left for holding the market, yet ſo difficult is it to remove the moſt obvious abſurdities, when founded on long eſtabliſhed cuſtoms, that the market people reluctantly leave the many inconveniencies of a market kept in a narrow ſtreet, to enjoy ſafety and every neceſſary accommodation, in a ſituation well adapted to the purpoſe.

The new walk or mall, from the bars by the workhouſe to Gannock Gates, is about 340 yards long, and eleven yards wide, between the quick hedges. At convenient diſtances on each ſide of the walk, a receſs is left in the hedge in a ſemicircular form, where benches are fixed, and twenty people may ſit down at a time. Upon a gentle aſcent on the right,

is a plantation and ſhrubbery, laid out in a pleaſing taſte by Charles Turner, Eſq. on the bottom of this winds a pretty lively ſtream of water, which after paſſing through Lady Bridge, empties itſelf into the Ouſe. At the end of Mr. Turner's ſhrubbery, there is a ſmall plantation of lime trees and Scotch firs intermixed, from whence you have a good view of Lynn, and the adjacent villages, where wood, water, modern buildings, and ancient ruins, are ſo happily blended as to form a moſt charming proſpect.

About half way betwixt the South and Eaſt gates, ſtand the remains of an ancient oratory, an odd ſort of building, with ſeveral vaults and cavities under ground, over which are ſome dark cells for the prieſts to take confeſſions in, and above them is a ſmall chapel in the figure of a croſs, arched above, and enriched with carvings; it is dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin, and commonly called *The Lady's*, or *The Red Mount*, whither the Romiſh penitents, in their pilgrimage through this town, to the holy wells and monaſtery of our Lady at Walſingham, uſed to reſort, and perform their devotions.

In this town there have been ſeveral priories, oratories, and religious houſes, which are now demoliſhed, except a hexagon ſteeple of the Grey Friars, near the Workhouſe, ſtill remaining.

The ſituation of this town, near the fall of the Ouſe into the ſea, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into eight different counties; ſo that it ſupplies many conſiderable cities and towns with heavy goods, not only of our own produce, but imported from

from abroad. It deals more largely in coals and wine, than any other town in England, except London, Briſtol, and Newcaſtle. In return for theſe articles of merchandiſe imported, it receives back for exportation the corn produced in the ſeveral counties which it ſupplies; and of this one article Lynn exports more than any one port in the kingdom, except Hull in Yorkſhirc. Its foreign trade is very conſiderable, eſpecially to Holland, Norway, the Baltic, Spain, and Portugal.

In the year 1190, the ſecond of King Richard I. a Jew of this town being converted to the Chriſtian Faith, it ſo enraged the Jews that they reſolved to kill him wherever they found him; and having met him in the ſtreet they ſet upon him; he fled for protection to the next church, whither they purſued him and broke into the church with an intent of effecting their malicious purpoſe. The townſmen and many foreign mariners, thereupon aſſembled in defence of the converted Jew, and forced the offenders to retire to their houſes. The townſmen being ſatisfied ceaſed from farther perſecuting them; but the mariners followed them, robbed and plundered them of their goods, ſlew their perſons, aud ſet fire to their houſes, and then returning to their ſhips ſet ſail and got away.—*Hollingſhed's Chronicle.*

In the year 1643 the parliamentary forces, under the Earl of Mancheſter beſieged the town. The ſiege began on the 28th of Auguſt, and continued till the 16th of September, when it was ſurrendered; and to preſerve it from plunder, was obliged to pay to every foot ſoldier of his army ten ſhillings, and

to every foot officer, under the rank of a captain, a fortnight's pay, amounting in all to the sum of 3,200l. after which it was made a garrison town for the parliament.

Preparatory to the restoration of Charles, II. it was fortified afresh, by Sir Horatio Townshend, ancestor to the present Lord Viscount Townshend, of Rainham, who was created a Baron by King Charles II. for his loyal services, by the stile and title of Lord Townshend, of King's Lynn.

Voltaire, in his Essay on Universal History, vol. iii. pages 182 and 183, observes, that the first who certainly made use of the Compass, were the English, in the reign of Edward III. What little science still remained was confined to Monasteries; and in a note by the translators, at the bottom of page 182, extracted from Hackluyt's voyages, we are informed, that Nicholas de Linna, or of Lynn, in Norfolk, from the place of his nativity, a franciscan friar, and an excellent musician, mathematician, and astrologer, bred at Oxford, after having applied his studies chiefly to astronomy, and by the help of his astrolabe, made five voyages to the North Seas. In the first he sailed from Lynn to Iceland, with company, whom he left on the sea coast, while he travelled up into the island himself, in search of discoveries. He presented his charts of the northern seas, at his return to Edward III. in the year 1360, and they were afterwards made use of in the reign of Henry VI. Chaucer had a great esteem for him, stiling him *Frere* Nicholas Linn, a Rev. Clerke. He died about the year 1360.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM WATTS, M. A. of Caius-college, Cambridge, an admirable critic and divine, was born in this town. Voſſius calls him, *Doctiſſimus & Clariſſimus* Watſius, *qui optime de Hiſtoria meruit*, &c. He, by his travels, became maſter of divers languages; and at his return was made Chaplain to King Charles the Firſt, miniſter of St. Alban's, Wood-ſtreet, in London, and prebendary of Wells; but being ſequeſtered, plundered, and his wife and children turned out of doors, he fled to the King, ſerved under Prince Rupert, and was in moſt of the battles fought with the parliament forces. Upon the declining of the King's cauſe, he ſtuck ſtill to the Prince, and ſerved at ſea; till being blocked up with him in the harbour of Kinſale in Ireland, he was overtaken with an incurable diſtemper, of which he died in 1649. He was a conſiderable writer, and had a principal hand in Sir Henry Spelman's Gloſſary; and corrected and added notes to and publiſhed Matthew Paris's Hiſtoria Major in 1640, as alſo divers Treatiſes in Engliſh, as, the hiſtory of Guſtavus Adolphus; Mortification Apoſtolical; a Treatiſe of the Paſſions, &c.

NARFORD,

THE ſeat of Brigg Fountaine, Eſq. built and furniſhed by the late Sir Andrew Fountaine. The houſe is a good one, but not the object of view ſo much as the curioſities it contains, amongſt which, nothing is more ſtriking than the cabinet of earthen ware, done after the deſigns of Raphael; there is a great quantity of it, and all extremely fine. The col-

lection of antique urns, vaſes, ſphinxes, &c. is reckoned a good one; bnt what gives more pleaſure than the venerable remains of this kind, is a ſmall modern ſleeping Venus in white marble, by Delveau; which in female ſoftneſs and delicacy is exceedingly beautiful. The bronzes are very fine.

Sir Andrew Fountaine was celebrated for his elegant taſte by Mr. Pope, and he is ſaid to have purchaſed for Sir Robert Walpole ſome of the fineſt paintings in the Houghton collection. This ſeat is as deſerving of the particular notice of a curious traveller as any in the county of Norfolk. From the appearance of the front of the houſe, which is not extenſive, the obſerver finds himſelf moſt agreeably ſurpriſed by the number of rooms, which are unexpectedly preſented to his obſervation.

The Library is very beautifully fitted up, and contains a moſt excellent collection of curious and valuable Books, not inferior to any one in the county.

Paintings, Buſtos, &c. at NARFORD.

In the Hall.

AT the Eaſt end, a picture repreſenting the delivery of Achilles, by his mother Thetis, to the centaur, Chiron, for education.

On the North ſide, Europa carried by Jupiter, under the form of a bull, over the Helleſpont.

Next the chimney, Arachne turned into a ſpider by Minerva.

On the left of the chimney, Narciſſus.

On

On the South ſide, the centaur Neſſus carrying away Dejanira, the wife of Hercules.

Over the door to the Eaſt, Suſanna and the two elders.

Its companion, Angelica and Medor, from Taſſo.

Over the door to the North, the death of Lucretia.

Over the door to the Weſt, Sophoniſba poiſoning herſelf. Theſe are by Pelegrino.

Over the chimney a portrait of Lord Burlington, who made Sir Andrew Fountaine a preſent of theſe pictures.

On the table next the chimney, a buſto of the Emperor Hadrianus.

On each ſide, two antique Sphinxes.

On the other table, a ſleeping Venus, very fine, by Mounſieur Delveau.

On the ſtair-caſe are the portraits of the reigning princes of England, beginning at the top with King James I. down to King George II. by different hands.

A Dutch market, the figures by Rubens, and the fruit by Snyders, very fine.

Some antique buſtos and relievos.

The Billiard Room.

To the North, the large picture repreſenting the marriage of the Sea at Venice, an annual ceremony, after Tintorett.

St. Thomas with a dead Chriſt, in the manner of A. Durer.

On each ſide the door, two landſcapes repreſenting the good Samaritan, by Sebaſtian Burdon.

Under the large picture, a landſcape, by Roſa de Tivoli.

A Dutch fair, after Wouvermans.

A landſcape, the journey into the Wilderneſs, from Egypt, by Bergham.

On the Eaſt ſide, Danae and the golden ſhower, after Titian, by Pouſſin.

On each ſide, two ſea-pieces, by Van Veld.

Dutch Boors by Hemſkirk.

The inſide of the church at Antwerp, by Teniff.

Three Cupids in a chariot drawn by doves, by Albano.

A piece of architecture.

A Dutch piece, by Hemſkirk.

A landſcape.

Over the door on the left hand, a muſician, after Mola.

Over ditto on the right, Glaucus and Scylla, by Salvator Roſa.

Titus's arch, by N. Pouſſin.

A fine landſcape with cattle, by Tintoretto.

Over it a battle-piece, by Michael Angelo della Battaglia.

A fine whole length of Mary de Medicis, by C. Janſen.

In the bed-chamber next the Painter's room. Two landſcapes in the ſtyle of Huiſman of Mechlin.

On the Stair Caſe.

A piece of ſculpture of Prometheus chained to a rock, by Cavalier David.

A fine head of a boy, antique.

Several antique ſtatues.

In the Dining Parlour.

Over the chimney, a bas relievo of the Roman charity, by Camillo Roſconi.

Three antique buſts.

On the right of the chimney, a portrait of a Dutch burgo-maſter, by Simon de Vos.

On the left of ditto a portrait of Sir T. Chicely. maſter of the ordnance, by Dobſon.

On the South ſide, behind the door, a portrait of the Earl of Portland, when ambaſſador in France, by Rigeau.

A portrait of a Duke of Richmond, of the Stewart family, by A. Vandyk.

On the right of the door, a portrait of a Lady, by Cornelius Janſen.

Its companion, a portrait of Sir Henry Spelman, by ditto.

The little withdrawing Room.

On the right hand of the door, a Holy Family, by Titian.

Over it, a portrait of a youth, by Sir Peter Lely.

Over the chimney, a portrait of Vandyk by himſelf.

On the North ſide, Galatea, after Raphael, by Andrea Sacchi.

Two landſcapes, by old Brueghel.

On the left of the door, to the North, the death of Abſalom, by M. Angelo della Battaglia.

A picture of horſes, by Wouvermans.

St. Jerome, in the ſtile of Titian.

To the Weſt, on the right of the window, a Madona, by Andrea Schiavoni.

Below it, a view of Boxhill, near Epſom by Wyk.

On the right of the door, the Angel and Tobit, by Lanfranc.

In the Cloſet.

Is a very curious collection of earthen ware, painted from the deſigns of Raphael Urbino, John d'Udino, &c. It is the largeſt collection in England.

Blue Drawing Room.

Over the chimney, a fine picture of the children of Iſrael gathering manna, by A. Bloemart.

The marriage in Cana, by old Franks.

Behind the door a bravo, by Spagriolet.

An old woman, by M. A. Caravagio.

A portrait of Ramboet, a diſciple of Rubens, by himſelf. Scarce.

Julius Cæſar, and its companion, an emblem of victory, by Julio Romano, out of the collection of King Charles I.

Two landſcapes, hand unknown.

A very fine picture of ſpaniels, by Fyt.

A bull hunting, its companion, by Roſa di Tivoli.

A fine picture of the Holy Family, by Andrea del Sarto,

A Bacchus, by Pouſſin.

A portrait, by Vandyk.

Underneath,

Underneath, on the right, an uſurer and lady, by Rembrandt.

The interview of King Henry VIII. and Ann of Cleves, by H. Holbein, or John of Mabuſe.

Over the door, St. John in the Wilderneſs, by Annibal Caracci.

A young Roman, by M. Ang. Caravaggio.

A flower piece, by old Baptiſt.

Stucco Dining Room.

Is hung with family pictures.

The Picture Cloſet.

Apollo and Daphne, by Simone Memmi, a diſciple of Giotto.

On the right, at the top, a Madona and child, by Albert Durer.

Ditto, its companion, by a ſcholar of Raphael Urbino.

Part of the Holy Family, by Vanderwerffe.

Its companion, ditto, by Carlo Maratti.

At the bottom on the right, a Holy Family, by Le Loire.

In the middle, Corregio's family, by Corregio.

Its companion, a Holy Family, hand unknown.

On the left, Moſes found by Pharaoh's daughter by Tintoretto.

The crucifixion, by Magnaſci.

A head of Rubens' wife, by Rubens.

The adoration of the ſhepherds, in the ſtile of Corregio.

In the middle, the aſcenſion, by Solimeni.

On

On the left, the converſion of St. Paul, on marble, by Pietro Cantarini.

Two old men, by Quintin Matſis, of Antwerp.

Two battle pieces, by Burgognone.

On the left, our Saviour curing the blind, by old Franks.

A Colombine and Pierot, by Vatteau.

A landſcape by Wouvermans.

A Madona, by Carlo Dolci.

A Flemiſh merry-making, by P. Angelles.

The death of St. Sebaſtian, by Tintoretto.

On the Weſt ſide, at the top, two fine landſcapes, by Salvator Roſa.

In the middle, our Saviour in the garden, by P. le Genoeſe.

On the left, a Holy Family, by Schidoni.

On the right, two Cupids, by N. Pouſſin.

A head of old Dobſon on paper, by Dobſon.

On the right hand, Euridice wounded by a ſerpent, by Poelenburch.

On the left, the feaſt of St. Cæcilia, on marble, by Van Balen.

Two boys heads, by Francis Hals.

Three children of the Earl of Dorſet's, by H. Holbein.

A Bacchanalian, by Pelegrino.

A ſacrifice, by J. Ricci.

In the Dreſſing Room.

To the Eaſt, Galatea, by Ricci.

Two views of Venice, by Cagnaletti.

A Cupid, by Giuſeppi Chiari.

The

The labourers in the vineyard, by Dominico Fetti, very fine.

Over the cabinet, a ſacrifice, by N. Pouſſin.

Its companion, by ditto.

Moſes found by Pharaoh's daughter, by Pelegrino.

The Library.

Is 40 feet by 21; in it are ſeveral antique Roman and Egyptian vaſes, and portraits of eminent men.

The Library Cloſet,

To the Eaſt, the middle picture is St. Cæcilia, a copy from a picture by Carlo Maratti, in the collection of the Earl of Orford, by J. Davis, Eſq. of Watlington.

On each ſide, two pictures, by Pietro da Pietris.

A veſtal Virgin, by J. Raoux.

A Holy Family, by N. Beretoni.

On each ſide, two Holy Families, by C. Maratti.

Over the chimney are ſeveral antique bronzes.

The Apollo with the golden drapery is antique.

A veſtal Virgin, by Carlo Maratti.

SWAFFHAM,

ONE of the neateſt market towns in the county, ſtands in an open champaign country, on a gravelly ſoil, and is eſteemed a very beautiful ſituation. There are many handſome modern built gentlemens houſes in it, and a very genteel neighbourhood around, which render it a very pleaſant and deſirable retreat. The market hill is very ſpacious,

and a handſome croſs has lately been erected on it by Lord Orford. The butter market formerly kept at Downham, has within a few years been removed to this place. The market is on Saturday, and plentifully ſupplied with good proviſions. The town ſtands ſo high that ſome of the wells are fifty yards deep.

The races annually commence about the 25th or 26th of September, and continue for three days, at which time there is a great meeting of the nobility from Newmarket, and of the gentlemen and ladies from every part of the county. There are aſſemblies the firſt and third nights, and frequently a concert of muſic the intermediate night. A new aſſembly room has been built on the Weſt ſide of the market-hill, in which ſubſcription aſſemblies are held every month.

The Church was begun about the end of the reign of Edward IV. but not compleated till the reign of Henry VII. It is built in the form of a cathedral, having a nave, North and South ailes, chancel, and two tranſept chapels, making it in the form of a croſs. It is a very handſome building; the tower ſteeple is particularly light, well proportioned and elegant, ſurmounted with a neat turret, erected in 1777; the whole is covered with lead, and built with free-ſtone, flint, and brick: The upper part of the nave is coped and embattled, the ſteeple is entirely of free-ſtone, and embattled, in which there is a clock and eight bells; above the water-table, and under the battlements, are two ſhields, in one of which are the croſs-keys, and in the other, two ſwords a-croſs,

the

the emblems of St. Peter and Paul, to whom the church is dedicated. The tower was begun in 1507 and finiſhed in 1510. Over the door of which are ſeveral niches for images; from the Weſt door to the entrance into the chancel is about 41 yards, and the breadth of the nave, together with the two ſide ailes within the walks is about 17 yards. The vault of the church, and the ſide ailes, are ſupported by fine ſlender pillars, conſiſtiug each of four ſmall pilaſters joined together, forming fourteen handſome arches, ſeven on a ſide: Over which there twenty-eight neat light windows. The roof is wonderfnlly beautiful of oak, neatly wrought and carved.

The North aile and ſteeple of this church are ſaid to have been built by John Chapman, *a travelling tinker*; and what ſeems to ſtrengthen the tale,* (however rediculous it may appear to ſome) is, that there formerly was the picture of him, with his wife and three children in every window of the aile, with the following inſcription running through the bottom of each window:

Orata pro bono Statu Johannis Chapman——— Uxoris ejus, et Liberorum ſuorum, qui quidem Johannes hanc Alam cum feneſtris, tecto et—fieri fecit.

In this aile a large and lofty gallery is erected for the ſingers; the aſcent is by a ſtone ſtair-caſe in the adjoining wall, the way no doubt to the ancient rood-loft.

* This ſtory of our pious forefathers, was copied by Sir Roger Twiſden, in his ANGLICANÆ HISTORIÆ SCRIPTORES X. publiſhed in 1652, and we think it full as good an authority as the dreams of modern ſkepticiſm.

The arches of the chancel and Weſt end are very grand and ſpacious, riſing almoſt to the ſummit of the roof of the church. The chancel is about fifteen yards in length, and ſeven in breadth, the roof is of oak, ſupported by Angels.

From the moſt ancient times there was a vicar under the rector, preſented by him, ſo that the rectory is a *ſinecure*. The patronage of the vicarage is in the Biſhop of Norwich.

EAST DEREHAM,

IS one of the neateſt and moſt populous market towns in the county, delightfully ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of a rivulet, and is nearly in the centre of Norfolk. It has a weekly market on Friday, and fairs February 3, and September 28. The Norwich company of comedians perform a few weeks here every other year, and there is a genteel aſſembly-houſe. A new butchery was built a few years ſince, and though it may not be handſome, 'tis convenient. At the North end of the market-place ſtands a pillar, marking the diſtances to moſt of the principal towns and ſeats in the county.

It has been twice almoſt deſtroyed by fire, the firſt was on July 1, 1581, the ſecond July 3, 1681, when 170 houſes were burned, and the whole loſs was eſtimated at 19,443l.

The Church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and has a chapel belonging to it at Hoe, the famous E. Bonner, L. L. D. was collated to this rectory in 1554. It is a large pile, built in the form of a cathedral, has a nave, North and South ailes, two tranſepts, and a chancel, all leaded. There is a tower between the

body of the church and the chancel. The font is octangular and very handſome; on it are carved the repreſentations of our Saviour's crucifixion, and the ſeven ſacraments of the Romiſh church, below which are eight of the apoſtles at full length, and at the eight corners beneath them, are the four evangeliſts, and the ſymbol of each, namely, an angel, lion, bull, and eagle. The aſcent up to it, is by a double octagon; the upper octagon is curiouſly worked in the Gothic taſte; it was erected in 1468. To this ſtone font a Gothic top was added in 1678, ornamented in the taſte of the time, and ſupported by four fluted pillars.

Before the font, ſtands a large braſs eagle, on a pedeſtal of the ſame, ſupported by three ſmall lions; it is gilt, and was formerly uſed as a litany deſk.

In the middle of the centre aile hangs a braſs branch, with a double circle of candleſticks, twelve in each circle; it was purchaſed in 1738, and coſt twenty-five pounds.

The church is very handſomely ſeated, the fronts being all panneled wainſcot.

The tower in the middle of the church being thought too weak for the bells, part of it, and the bells were taken down, about 1501 and the large tower (then called the new clocker) in the churchyard, on the South ſide, and about twenty yards from the chancel, was begun; it was ſeveral years in building; in it is a clock and eight bells.

At the Weſt end of the church yard, are the ruins of a very ancient baptiſtry, over which was formerly

a ſmall chapel dedicated to St. Withburga. At the Eaſt end of this, there is the remains of a curious old Gothic arch, from which runs a ſpring of clear water, formerly ſaid to have had many healing and medicinal qualities. The fabulous account is, that this ſpring took its riſe in the church-yard, from the place where St. Withburga was firſt buried. It was arched over and converted into a cold bath in the year 1752.

Here was a famous guild, or ſociety, of St. Withburga, which had a ſtrong brick houſe, called the Guild-hall, where their feaſts were kept, and other ceremonies performed. This was pulled down, and a handſome houſe built on its ſcite by James Smyth, Eſq. now of Bradenham.

THETFORD.

STANDS in a pleaſant open country upon the Little Ouſe, where that river joins the Thet, and is the boundary between the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. What name this town had before the arrival of the Romans is not known, nor is it very material: The beſt towns belonging to the Britons were very obſcure, (as are thoſe of all uncivilized people) and hiſtory does not furniſh us with any particular account of them.

Camden ſays it was the ancient *Sitomagus* mentioned by Antoninus in his Itinerary; was formerly famous for being the ſeat of the Kings of the Eaſt Angles, and that Sitomagus ſignifies a city upon the river

ver Sit, now Thet. But as the Romans gave names to towns ſuitable to their ſituation, ſo did the Saxons afterwards, and Martin ſays Thetford is derived from the Saxon, *Theod-ford*, ſignifying a paſſage over the waters, or by way of eminence, as it was anciently written, *Thefford*. It very probably was the royal city of the Iceni, ſuch as that age afforded, even before the Roman invaſion, and the ſituation of the modern Thetford, ſo exactly agree with the ancient Sitomagus, noticed by Peutinger in his Tables of the Roman Empire, that there can be no doubt of their being the ſame place. Venta Icenorum is generally allowed to have been at Caſtor, near Norwich. Peutinger's tables, places Sitomagus at 31 miles diſtance from that ſituation, which exactly anſwers the modern computation.

Though this town had flouriſhed amidſt all the misfortunes, occaſioned by the furious contentions of the Britons with the Saxon and Daniſh invaders, had twice been deſtroyed, and in Edward the Confeſſor's time contained 947 burgeſſes, when Norwich had not more than 1320 perſons of that deſcription, ſtill, owing to cauſes, with which we are not acquainted, it had ſo rapidly declined, that at the time of making Domeſday-book in the Conqueror's reign, there were only 720 burgeſſes, and 224 houſes were empty, and in a few years after, when Biſhop Herbert removed the See to Norwich, it continued to decay, from which it has never recovered.

Martin in his hiſtory of this place ſays it was a fenced and royal city, from the unfortunate overthrow of Boadicea, to the eſtabliſhment of the Saxon Hep-

tarchy in 575, when Norwich, Lynn, and Yarmouth were yet in their infancy: But, as there have been many doubts among hiſtorians, as to the ſituation of the Roman *Sitomagus*, his exultation ſeems to be premature; however, if his honeſt zeal and partiality for the place of which he was writing a hiſtory, led him into haſty or erroneous concluſions, it is but fair to let that paſs for granted, which, though we may not implicitly believe, we cannot ſatisfactorily refute.

The town at firſt lay wholly on the Suffolk ſide of the river, had thirteen churches and ſeveral monaſteries, and is ſuppoſed to have been fortified by the Romans; this part now contains but few houſes, and on approaching it, a traveller muſt be ſenſibly ſtruck with the veſtiges of antiquity which invite his attentention on every ſide, and point out its once flouriſhing condition: It has now the appearance of a decayed village. On the Norfolk ſide of the river are ſeveral ſtreets conſtituting a town of conſiderable extent; in which there are many well-built houſes, but the ſtreets are ill paved, and it has not by any means a proſperous appearance.

St. Peter's church ſtands on the Norfolk ſide of the river, and is now the principal church. It is built of free-ſtone and flint, whence it has the vulgar name of the *Black* church. It conſiſts of a chancel, nave and two ailes, the chancel tiled and the reſt leaded. Its ſquare Weſt tower built on arches, which open on the North and South ſides, is much cracked, and contains ſix bells; on the largeſt is engraved this verſe:

Nos Thome meritis mereamur gaudia lucis.

There

There are two other churches in this town, but there is nothing in them deſerving particular notice. The names and ſituations of twenty churches formerly ſtanding here, are given in Martin's hiſtory.

On the Eaſt ſide of the town ſtands a famous hill called the Caſtle Hill, which Camden confeſſed himſelf unable to determine, whether it was the work of the Romans or Saxons; Martin thought the latter.

The exterior figure of this work ſeems to have been a right angled pralellelogram with the angles rounded off, its greateſt length lying from Eaſt to Weſt. It conſiſted of two ramparts, each defended by a ditch. Within theſe, near and parallel to their Weſt ſides, is a high and ſteep mount keep, entirely encompaſſed by a ditch. Eaſt of this mount is a large area or place of arms 300 feet ſquare. This mount is about 100 feet in height, and the circumference of the baſe 984; its diameter meaſures 338 feet at its baſe, and 81 on its ſummit, which is diſhing or concave upwards of twelve feet below the outer ſurface, owing probably to its having been once ſurrounded by a parapet. The ſlope or ramp of this hill is extremely ſteep, forming an angle with the plane of the horizon of more than 40 degrees, and yet no traces remain of any path or ſteps for the purpoſe of carrying up machines or any weighty ammunition. The chief entrance ſeems to have been on the North ſide, where, in the ſecond or inner rampart, a paſſage is ſo formed that troops attempting to enter muſt have preſented their flanks to a double line of the garriſon looking down upon them. Such was, it is preſumed, its form, when entire. At preſent the whole of the South ſide

is

is covered with buildings, and towards the Eaſt it has been nearly levelled, and is cut through by the road, only part of its Eaſt ſide, near the North Eaſtern angle remaining. The encloſing ramparts are ſtill near 20 feet high, and their ditches at the bottom from 60 to 70 feet wide, which, conſidering the double ſlope of 45 degrees, gives a conſiderable width at the creſt of the ramparts. The ditch round the mount meaſures 42 feet wide at bottom.

The chief magiſtrate found here at the Conqueſt, was ſtiled a Conſul, whence it is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman town. In the eleventh century it was the See of a Biſhop, and then was a place of great note, but declined on the tranſlation of the See to Norwich; yet in the reign of Henry VIII. it was a place of ſuch conſequence as to be made a ſuffragan See to Norwich.

It had formerly a mint, and was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, with a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, twenty common council-men, two of whom are generally chamberlains, a town-clerk, a ſword-bearer, and two ſerjeants at mace; and the Lent aſſizes for Norfolk are held in its Guildhall.

In the reign of James I. an act of parliament paſſed for founding an hoſpital and a grammar ſchool here, and for maintaining a preacher, to preach four days in the year for ever, agreeable to the will of Sir Richard Fulmerſton. Sir Joſeph Williamſon, Secretary of State to King Charles II. built a council-houſe here, and gave the corporation a ſword and a mace. Here is a common gaol, a bridewell and a workhouſe; alſo an hoſpital for ſix poor perſons, built,

built, and endowed by Sir C. Harbord, and his ſon William, for 99 years.

This place has been honoured with the preſence of many of our Sovereigns, particularly Henry I. and II. Queen Elizabeth and King James I. made it one of their hunting ſeats, and had a palace here, which is ſtill called the King's houſe.

In the church of St. Mary at Thetford, there was a ſociety of religious perſons as early as the reign of King Edward the Confeſſor, if not before: and hither Arfaſtus, Biſhop of the Eaſt Angles, removed his epiſcopal ſeat from North Elmham, in 1075; but it continued here only nineteen or twenty years, and then was tranſlated to Norwich; after which, a monaſtery for Cluniac monks was built here by Roger Bigod, and made ſubordinate to the abbey of Cluney in France; but this houſe and place being found inconvenient, the ſame Roger Bigod began a moſt ſtately monaſtery without the town, and on the other ſide of the river, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This monaſtery was finiſhed in 1114, and was made deniſon the 50th of Edward III. and upon the diſſolution, was found to be endowed with yearly revenues to the amount of 312l. 14s. 4d.

St. BENNET in the HOLME,

THAT is "In the River Iſland." Canute the Daniſh King of England returning from Rome, founded a monaſtery in a fenny place, called Couholm, and ſometimes Calveſcroft; where in former times, before the Danes came into England, one Sweman an Hermit,

Hermit, with others his brethren, lived about fifty years; whoſe ſucceſſors, the Hermits of this place, being ſlain in the Daniſh perſecution, occaſioned King Canute, to expiate his countrymens' murthering them, to begin the foundation of this monaſtery, which was then dedicated to St. Benedict, and endowed by him, and his ſucceſſor, Edward the Confeſſor, with great privileges and revenues. It was afterwards ſo ſtrongly fortified by the monks, that it looked more like a caſtle than a cloiſter. It was beſieged by William the Conqueror in vain, till a monk betrayed it on condition that he ſhould be made abbot; which he accordingly was, but ſhortly after the King ordered this new * abbot to be hanged for a traitor, and thus he received the juſt reward of his treachery. The lands were valued on the diſſolution of the monaſteries the 26th of Henry VIII. at ſix hundred an ſixty-ſeven pounds, nine ſhillings and eight-pence, per ann. which ſaid lands, being a little before the diſſolution exchanged for thoſe belonging to the See of Norwich, the Biſhops of Norwich for this reaſon, are at this day privileged to challenge the title of abbots of Hulm, and, may accordingly ſo ſtile themſelves. What remains at preſent of the buildings of this monaſtery is very little, the church, &c. being all entirely deſtroyed, except ſome part of an old gate-houſe: However ſince the publiſhers of the Monaſticon have met with a Draught or Repreſentation of the church in a manuſcript in the Cottonian

* Barber's MS. ſays that this Abbot, whoſe name was Ethelwold or Elewold, fled into Denmark to eſcape the fury of William the Conqueror.

nian Library, and printed it there; I ſhall refer the reader to that work; whereby he will be able to gueſs at the nature of the fabric. See Monaſticon Anglicanum. Vol. 1. p. 282.

The greater part of the preceding and the following account of St. Bennet's Monaſtery is extracted from a MS. of Mr. T. Barber late of the Cuſtom-houſe, Yarmouth, to which he had ſubjoined a complete liſt of the Abbots to the diſſolution, but it being too long to be inſerted here, we ſhall ſelect ſome remarkable paſſages only.

William Rugge, alias Repſe, or Reppes, (the fortieth Abbot of this place) D. D. and Fellow of Gonvill Hall in Cambridge, and ſon of Wm. Rugge of North Repps in this county, was made Abbot April 26, 1530. Six years after which being promoted by King Henry VIII. to the See of Norwich, he by virtue of a private act of parliament, parted with all the lands of his Biſhopric (except the ſcite of his Epiſcopal palace in Norwich) to the King, by way of exchange for the revenues belonging to the Abbey of Hulme, and priory of Hickling; which laſt being ſoon after alienated by him, the whole income ſince his time appertaining to the See of Norwich, has been only the Eſtate of Hulme monaſtery, which his ſucceſſors ſtill enjoy according to the purport of the ſaid act; which continuing unrepealed gave occaſion to Biſhop Richard Montague, *temp. Caroli primi*, to ſubſcribe himſelf in his leaſes executed before the great rebellion, Richard by divine permiſſion Lord Biſhop of Norwich, and head Abbot of St. Benedict's de Hulm. But to return to Biſhop Rugge, alias Repps; he died anno 1550, Septem-

ber 21, and was buried in the middle of the cathedral church of Norwich, having been deprived by order of King Edward VI. on January 31 preceding, notwithſtanding he had been a zealous ſtickler for the King's Supremacy, and influenced his Convent, 21 in number, to ſubſcribe to the ſame anno 1534. Two years before this monaſtery was annexed to the See of Norwich, by act of parliament as aforeſaid, which limited the Biſhops of Norwich before the reformation took place, to maintain only a prior and twelve monks; all which were ſo well provided for before the year 1553; that not the leaſt ſum remained payable out of the abbey, either in penſions or otherwiſe at that time.—Willis's mitred abbys, v. 1 p. 118, &c.

The exchange of the lands of the Biſhopric, with thoſe of St. Bennet's Holm and Hickling, was made in February 27, Henry VIII. at which time Abbot Repps was nominated to the See of Norwich, though not elected till May following.

The ſaid Biſhop Repps, alias Rugge alienated from the Biſhopric, not only the priory of Hickling, but many good manors belonging to the abbey, ſome by abſolute gift, others upon trifling exchanges, and made long leaſes, ſo that at laſt he was unable to maintain the State of the Biſhopric, and forced to reſign, wi h a penſion of 200 marks, (as I have ſomewhere met with.) 'Tis certain he was not deprived, becauſe in the patent of commiſſion of John Hopton, the Biſhopric is ſaid to be void by the reſignation of William the laſt Biſhop.—The porter or ſome

ſervant

ſervant of the Biſhop's, is ſaid to have made a copy of verſes, beginning thus:

Poor Will, thou rugged art and ragged all,
Thy abbey cannot bleſs thee in ſuch Fame;
To keep a palace, ſtate and lordly hall,
When gone is thence what ſhou'd maintain the ſame, &c.

When the Biſhops of Norwich were eaſed of maintaining the prior and twelve monks, not is known; 'Tis no wonder any of them are not in the penſion Biſhopric, anno 1553, becauſe if any then remained unprovided for, they were maintained out of the Biſhopric, and not from the Crown.

Biſhop Repps lived at St. Bennet's, for I have ſeen proceſſes or citations, to call perſons before him or his Auditor, *Cauſarum in capallâ ſanceti Salvatori infra manerium noſtrum de Hulmo*; and ſometimes in *Capellâ ſanceti mariæ infra manerium noſtrum de Hulmo*, 1542. However in his or the ſucceeding Biſhop's time the abbey was ſuffered entirely to fall to ruin. Biſhop Jagon ſued the adminiſtratix of Biſhop Redman for 3,1611. dilapidations about the monaſtery; but it had been done ſo long that he recovered nothing.

Biſhop Freake repaired a handſome hall or grange called Ludham-hall, built by the Abbat Martin, an. 1450, about a mile from the abbey, in a better ſituation, which was the country ſeat, and indeed chief place of reſidence of all the ſucceeding Biſhops, who had here round hem about 300 or 400l. per ann. domains, and all ſorts of meats, veniſon, wild fowls,

rabbits, fiſh in great plenty of their own; and thereby were enabled to live honourably and hoſpitably, till Biſhop Montague came, who leaſed it out upon lives to provide for his family; ſince which the Biſhops have reſided at Norwich.

The ground in the Iſland of St. Bennet in the Holme is ſo fenny, that if you cut the little ſtrings and roots of the ſhrubs in it they will ſwim upon the water; and it has been conjectured from the cockles now and then dug up there, that the ſea has formerly broken in ſo far. The river Thyne or Thyrn joins the Yare near Clipſby, forming a kind of peninſula called Flegg, where the ſoil is very rich and fruitful. It is in this part of the county that the Danes are ſuppoſed to have firſt ſettled, both becauſe it is neareſt their landing, and is pretty well fortified by nature, as being nearly ſurrounded with water; and alſo becauſe in that little compaſs of ground we find 13 villages ending in *by*, a Daniſh word ſignifying a village or dwelling-place, hence our by-laws here in England come to ſignify, ſuch laws as are peculiar to each town, village, corporate body, or ſociety.

GAYWOOD,

IS a village adjoining and within a mile of the Borough of Lynn Regis, to the Eaſt. This town and Lordſhip belonged to the Biſhops of the Eaſt Angles, in the time of the Saxous, and was given by ſome of their Kings. It continued in the See of Norwich till it was granted by an act of parliament February the 4th in the 27th year of Henry VIII. to

the Crown, with other of the Biſhop's manors and barony, by way of exchange for the abbey manors and lands belonging to the monaſtery of St. Bennet in the Holme.

The church is dedicated to St. Faith the Virgin and Martyr; it conſiſts of a ſquare ſteeple of brick, in which there are three bells; a nave with North and South croſs ailes, covered with thatch. It is a Rectory and the Tythes amount to 256l. per ann. The Rev. Samuel Beatniffe was Curate and Rector of this pariſh, 55 years and lies buried in the chancel, with this inſcription upon his tomb-ſtone.

In Memory of
The Rev. Samuel Beatniffe, M. A.
Who died at Lynn, Auguſt, 10, 1781,
In the 79th year of his age.
Having been Curate, and Rector of this Pariſh,
and Bawſey, 55 years.

He was benevolent and charitable,
His mind was chearful, eaſy, and unſuſpicious;
To all mankind he was juſt and friendly,
And to his relations generous.
He lived reſpected, and died lamented. *

John de Grey Biſhop of Norwich, built a noble palace in this village in 1210 for himſelf and ſucceſ-

* If faſtidious criticiſm ſhould diſcover that too much is here ſaid of an obſcure village, and an obſcure man, let gratitude be permitted to make the following reply.

The Compiler of this humble performance, here ſpent a great part of his early years, was the adopted ſon of this worthy man, and therefore pays this ſmall tribute to his memory.

ſors: At this time Lynn belonged to the Biſhop of Norwich, which very probably occaſioned the Biſhop's building a palace here; and it is worthy of remark, that when King John was at Lynn, and granted the corporation many extenſive privileges, it was upon the expreſs condition, that the provoſt, or chief magiſtrate, ſhould at the Biſhop's palace at Gaywood, annually acknowledge himſelf ſubject to the Biſhop of Norwich.

There is no edifice now in this village, bearing marks of ſuch high antiquity, and it is difficult to gueſs in what part of the town it ſtood, unleſs it was on the ſcite of what is now called Gaywood-hall, which is ſurrounded by a very large and deep moat or wet ditch, and ramparts, certainly of no modern date, and which could never be made for any other purpoſe than that of defence; a very common and neceſſary precaution, when the great Barons of the kingdom ſo frequently took up arms againſt their Sovereign.

About forty years ago there was an oak tree of extraordinary ſize ſtanding at the entrance thro' the rampart on the North ſide of this hall; it was quite hollow and had a table in the middle, round which eight or ten people might conveniently ſit.

In 1684 the militia of the county were received in compliment to Charles II's. preſence, *'tis ſaid "On "Gaywood Green,"* but there being no place in the village now known by that name, leads us to conjecture, that the review was upon Ceer's-marſh, a fine common, belonging to this town, and between it and

Lynn

Lynn to the South, where the Weſtern Battalion were reviewed by Lord Orford iu 1759, previous to their being called out into actual ſervice.

There are about 300 inhabitants in this village; the land is not inferior to any in the county, and lets from 25s to 3l. per acre, but the village has not by any means that chearful appearance which it bore 30 years ago, this perhaps has been occaſioned by the great advance of rents, which in general are too high.

In Reffley wood in this pariſh, there is a fine ſpring of Chalybeat water, which upon being taken into a baſon has a black and dirty colour, but on mixing it with ſpirits becomes quite clear, and is of a pleaſant flavor. This is a kind of Vauxhall to the inhabitants of Lynn, who reſort here in great numbers during the ſummer ſeaſon, for the purpoſes of drinking tea, punch, &c. but there being no public houſe the company cary their own liquors, tea and ſugar. Four people generally attend with cakes, and an afternoon may be agreeably paſſed at a very moderate expence.

A conſiderable Fair is held at Gaywood, on the 22d and 23th of June every year.

A LIST *of the* KNIGHTS *of the* SHIRE *for the County of* NORFOLK, *from the* RESTORATION *to the present Time, with the Number of* VOTES *polled at each contested* ELECTION.

1660.

Horatio Townshend, Bart.
Sir William Darly, Bart.

1668.

Sir John Hobart	2740
Sir Roger Kemp	2732
Sir Nevil Catlin	1987
Sir William Coke	1743

1670.

Sir Roger Kemp	1434
Sir John Hobart	1620
Sir Thomas Hare	1074
Sir Nevil Catlin	1530

1672.

Sir John Hobart	2047
Sir Peter Glean	2984
Sir James Astley	2996
Sir William Coke	1974

1676.

Sir John Hobart	3440
Sir Peter Glean	3412
Sir Thomas Hare	1733
Lord Paston, 1147	

1678.

Sir John Hobart	312
Sir James Astley	2087
Sir William Coke	1730

1680.

Sir John Hobart, Bart.	3559
Sir Peter Glean, Bart.	3202
Sir Christ. Calthorp, Kt.	2517
Sir Nevylle Catlyne, Knt.	2549

1681.

Sir Henry Hobart	672
Sir John Holland	494
Sir Thomas Hare	3427
Sir Jacob, Astley	3496

1684.

Sir Jacob Astley, Bart.	3415
Sir Thomas Hare, Bart.	3416
Sir Henry Hobart, Bart.	692
ir John Holland Bart.	410

1686.

Sir Henry Hobart	3027
Sir John Holland	2040
Sir James Astley	2002

1688.

Sir Henry Hobart, Bart.	1798
Sir William Coake, Bart.	1995
Sir Jacob Astley, Bart.	1670
Sir Roger Potts, Bart.	1153

1690.

Sir Henry Hobart	1370
Lord Paston, 780	
Sir Jacob Astley	1738
Sir William Coke	1710

1692.

Sir Henry Hobart	1127
Sir John Holland	1084
Sir William Coke	1059
Lord Paston, 651	

1696.

1696.

Colonel Townſhend 2054
Mr. Walpole 1347
Sir Jacob Aſtley 1781
Lord Paſton 1000

1699.

Mr. Townſhend
Sir John Holland

1702.

Sir John Holland 2702
Sir Edward Ward, Bart. 2650
Sir Jacob Aſtley 2681
Sir William Coke 2662

1705.

Sir John Holland Bart.
Aſh Wyndham, Eſq.

1708.

The ſame

1710.

Sir John Wodehouſe, Bart. 2317
Sir Jacob Aſtley, Bart. 3200
Aſh Wyndham, Eſq. 2783
Robert Walpole, Eſq. 2397

1713.

Sir Jacob Aſtley, Bart.
Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart.

1714.

Sir Ralph Hare, Bart. 2840
Eraſmus Earle, Eſq. 2635
Sir Jacob Aſtley, Bart. 3059
Thomas De Grey, Eſq. 3183

1722.

Sir John Hobart Bart.
Thomas Coke, Eſq.

1727.

Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart.
Harbord Harbord, Eſq. vice,
Hon. Sir John Hobart, Bart. and Knt. of the Bath
Hon. Sir Thomas Coke, Knt. of the Bath, called up to the houſe of Peers.

1734, May 22.

William Morden, Eſq. 3147
Robert Coke Eſq, 3081
Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. 3224
Wm. Wodehouſe, Eſq. 3153

1736.

Mr. Wodhouſe died of the ſmall-pox the firſt ſeſſion of parliament, and March 23, 1736 Armine Wodehouſe, brother of the ſaid William Wodehouſe, was elected without oppoſition.

1741.

Edward Lord Coke
Armine Wodehouſe, Eſq.

1747.

Hon. George Townſhend, ſon to Lord Viſcount Townſhend
Armine Wodehouſe

1754, May 8.

Hon. George Townſhend
Armine Wodehouſe, Eſq.

1761.

The ſame

1768, March 23.

Sir Edward Aſtley, Bart. 2977
Thomas de Grey, Eſq. 2754
Sir A. Wodehouſe Bart. 2680
Wenman Coke, Eſq. 2609

1764.

1764.

Thomas de Grey, Eſq. jun. Merton, VICE

The Hon. George Townſhend, now Lord Viſcount Townſhend.

1774, Oct.

Sir E. Aſtley, Bart. Melton

Wenman Coke, Eſq. Holkham

1776, May 8.

Thomas William Coke, Eſq. Holkham, VICE

Wenman Coke, Eſq. DECEASED

1780, Sept. 20.

Sir Edward Aſtley, Bart. Melton

Thomas William Coke, Eſq. Holkham

1784. April.

Sir John Wodehouſe, Bart.

Sir Edward Aſtley, Bart.

Conciſe REMARKS on the *Name, Air, Produce, Agriculture, Population, Civil, Eccleſiaſtical,* and *Military Government*; and on the *Rivers,* and *Inland Navigation* of the COUNTY of NORFOLK.

According to the Roman diviſion of England, Norfolk was part of the *Iceni*. In the Saxon diviſion it was made a part of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles. It is called *Simeni* by Ptolemy only, who moſt certainly means the ſame country by it, as other authors by the *Iceni*. This appears from the ſituation he has aſcribed to it after *Cattieuchlani*, and having the *Trinobantes* on the Eaſt, toward the eſtuary of the Thames. The modern name Norfolk, is, without queſtion, by way of diſtinction from Suffolk, or the Southern-folk.

The county is of an oval form, and ſo ſurrounded by water, that except a ſmall cauſeway, near Lopham, it is an iſland. It is bounded by the German, or Britiſh ocean on the Eaſt and North, by Cambridgeſhire

bridgeſhire on the Weſt, and by Suffolk on the South. According to Sir Henry Spelman it lies in 52 deg. 28 min. and 53 deg. 3 min. of North latitude, and between 13 deg. and 1 deg. 41 min. of Eaſt longitude; is ſixty-ſix miles long from Yarmouth to Wiſbeach, and about forty miles in breadth, from the parallel of Billingford to that of Wells, is about 170 miles in circumference, containing an area of 126 ſquare miles. Excluſive of the city and county of Norwich, it is divided into thirty-three hundreds, in which are one city, twenty-four market towns and 700* villages. In theſe are reckoned 1,148,000 acres, 47, 780 houſes, and about 236,000 inhabitants. It lies in the dioceſe of Norwich, and province of Canterbury; pays to the Land-tax 82,552l. 15s. 5d. to the poor rate 83,739l. 4s. 10d. and, with reſpect to the general ſituation of the kingdom, is accouated to be "in the Eaſt of England," and Eaſt Dereham, near the centre of the county, is 97 miles North-nor-eaſt from London. In the conteſted election for Knights of the Shire, March 23, 1768; the number of votes polled were 11,021 out of which, 821, were non-reſidents in the county, and uncertainties.

The county, ſays Camden, is large, and almoſt all champaign, except in ſome places where there ariſe gentle hills. 'Tis very rich, well ſtored with flocks of ſheep, and abounds with rabbets The ſoil is different according to the ſeveral quarters; in ſome places

* The Index to the Poll-book publiſhed 1768, makes them 729, excluſive of the city and county of Norwich.

places fat, luſcious, and full of moiſture, as in Marſh-land and Flegg; in others, eſpecially to the Weſt, it is poor, lean, and ſandy; and in others clayey, and chalky. The ſoil is more various than perhaps that of any other county, and comprehends all the ſorts that are to be found in the iſland; arable, paſture, meadow, wood-lands, light ſandy ground, deep clays, heaths and fens.

The county not only contains the greateſt number of pariſh churches of any in the three kingdoms, but alſo exceeds any other in population; and the vaſt reſources the army finds by the recruiting ſervice is almoſt beyond conception: and no men make better ſoldiers.

The number of eſtabliſhed Clergy reſident within the Dioceſe of Norwich, as calculated in 1772 is:

Of the beneficed Clergy about 550.
Curates not beneficed about 150.

The civil government of the county is in the High-Sheriff for the time being. He is annually appointed by the King and preſides at the aſſizes, and other county meetings. The Lent Aſſizes are held at Thetford in March, and the Summer Aſſizes at Norwich, in Auguſt.

The county of Norfolk, is repreſented in parliament by two Knights, two citizens and eight Burgeſſes; and pays twenty-two parts of the Land-tax raiſed in Great Britain.

The military and marine government of this county is committed to the care of a Lord-Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral, who is alſo Cuſtos Rotulorum.

The

The Lord-Lieutenant is the *locum tenens* of the King, and, as his Vice-roy, governs in the county. It is an office of great diſtinction, appointed by the King for managing the ſtanding militia in the county, and all military affairs therein. He has the power of commiſſioning all officers in the militia, (his Majeſty's approbation is a mere matter of form, being obtained); he appoints the Deputy-Lieutenants, whoſe names muſt alſo be preſented by the King. As Cuſtos Rotulorum, he puts ſuch gentlemen as are properly qualified into the commiſſion of the peace, and is ſuppoſed to have cuſtody of the rolls, or records of the Seſſions of peace. In both theſe capacities he appears rather a Miniſter than a Judge, though he is, in his own perſon, a Juſtice of Peace and Quorum. Lord-Lieutenants of counties were firſt inſtituted July 24 1549.

The county hath the honor of having raiſed the firſt battalion of militia, which marched out of the county, and did duty at Hiſea-barracks, near Portſmouth in 1759. It alſo claims the credit of having made the firſt turnpike road in the kingdom.

There were ſeventy-ſeven monaſteries and religious houſes in Norwich and the county of Norfolk, at the time of the general diſſolution by Henry VIII. in the year 1535.

The firſt monaſtery in the world was founded in 270, where the ſiſter of St. Anthony retired: and, as the religious houſes were diſtinguiſhed by various names, it may not be unentertaining to give the reader a ſhort explanation of their titles.

When

When a ſociety of religious perſons, whether male or female, where an abbot or abbeſs preſided, it was called an abbey.

Where the chief perſon in the monaſtery bore the the name of prior, it was ſtiled a priory. Of theſe there were two ſorts; one where the prior was independent, and as abſolute as any abbot could be: The other, ſuch as depended upon ſome great abbey, from which they received their prior, and to which they were often obliged to pay a ſmall annual acknowledgement. And when the convent to which any priory belonged, was beyond the ſeas, then it was called an alien priory.

When a certain number of ſecular canons aſſembled under the government of a warden, dean, provoſt or maſter, they were called a college, or a collegiate church.

Where the Knights Templars, or Hoſpitallirs of St. John of Jeruſalem, had any conſiderable manors or farms, they erected churches, and built a convenient houſe for habitation, to which they ſent part of their fraternity, under the command of one preceptor. Theſe houſes were called preceptories, commanderies, or peculiars.

When the ſociety of religious perſons conſiſted of men it was called a monaſtery: When it conſiſted of women, it was called a nunnery. And when any monaſtery or nunnery was ſubject to another, it was ſtiled a cell,

Chantries were chapels erected and endowed for the ſinging of maſſes for the ſouls of the deceased.

Hoſpitals

Hoſpitals were houſes founded for the entertainment of all who went any pilgrimage on a religious pretence.

Guilds were ſocieties of Lay-brethren, who lived together like monks, but were poſſeſſed of no order.

The monks were originally confined to drink *milk and water*, but as riches rapidly increaſed, they gave up that beverage for *wine* and *ale*, to which they added every kind of luxury, and at length were poſſeſſed of fourteen parts out of twenty of our whole nation, amounting to an annual income of 3,277,283l. of our days.

RIVERS.

THE GREAT OUSE ſprings from Brackley in Northamptonſhire, and running through Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Cambridgeſhire, and dividing this laſt county from Norfolk, paſſes by Little-port; through Denver-ſluice, and falls into the Britiſh Ocean, about ten miles below Lynn Regis.

The WAVENEY riſes at South Lopham in this county, from what is called the Ford, though in fact it is a cauſeway of only nine feet in breadth, having a ditch on each ſide, in one of which are ſprings, the ſource of the Waveney, running Eaſtward by Scole, Bellingford, Harleſton, and Bungay, (from whence it is navigable to Yarmouth) Beccles, St. Olave's marſhes, and meeting the Yare and Bure, near Burgh-caſtle, they join, and waſhing Yarmouth Quay, empty into the ocean at the fort. The water in the

other ditch, being the head of the Little Ouſe, takes the oppoſite direction, and ſeparating the county from Suffolk on the South-weſt, paſſes by Thetford, from whence it is navigable, by way of Brandon-bridge, and joining the Great Ouſe at Prieſt-bridge, four miles below Little-port, in the Iſle of Ely, paſſes on to Lynn and diſembogues into the Britiſh ocean, about ten miles below that town. The contrary direction of theſe ſtreams, riſing ſo near to each other, and the ſources of two ſuch conſiderable rivers, is in this part of the country, conſidered as a great curioſity.

The river running through Norwich retains the name of WENSUM, till it meets the Waveney and Bure, at the upper end of Brayden, near Yarmouth, and they being joined become the Yare. This river riſes at Weſt Rudham, and running a courſe of near forty miles before it reaches Norwich, there becomes navigable for Keels of fifty tons burthen, down to Yarmouth, which is thirty miles more.

The BURE riſes near Hindolveſtone, and running by Saxthorpe and Blickling, becomes navigable at Aylſham, from whence paſſing Oxnead, Lammas, Coltiſhall, and through Wroxham-bridge, and St. Bennet's in the Holme, to Thurne where it is joined by a river called Thyrne, or Thurne; they paſs through the bridge at Acle and are navigable to Yarmouth.

The NENE riſes in Northamptonſhire, dividing that county from Huntingdon, and running through part of Cambridgeſhire and Norfolk, paſſes through Wiſbeach, by Walpole, and falls into the Britiſh ocean

at

at Croſs-Keys Waſh, which divides this county from Lincolnſhire.

The NAR riſes at Mileham, and paſſing Litcham, and Caſtleacre, becomes navigable at Weſtacre, whence it takes its courſe by Pentney and Setchy-bridge, and falls into the Ouſe at Lynn.

The principal lakes (called broads or meres,) in this county, are. The Breyden, or Broad-end, above Yarmouth, through which the navigable rivers Yare and Waveney, have their channel: it is three miles in length, and in moſt parts half a mile wide. Hickling-broad is a beautiful ſheet of water, about one mile over; near to it are ſeveral ſmaller lakes of irregular form; and about two miles Eaſt is Horſey-mere, or broad, covering forty acres. Near to Stalham is a broad one mile long, but ſcarcely a furlong wide; and below it is Barton-broad, of the ſame length though much wider towards the middle. Filby-broad extends a mile and a half, but is ſo ſhallow, narrow, and ill-ſhapen, that nothing more need be ſaid of it. By the river Bure are ſeveral broads, as Wroxham, Hoverton, Wood-baſtwick, Ranworth, and South Walſham, all of which are ſaid to cover 500 acres. Quidenham, Diſs, and Hingham, have each a mere, but they are ſmall with reſpect to thoſe above mentioned.

A Concise Description of the PRINCIPAL TOWNS *in the* COUNTY *of* SUFFOLK.

BURY St. EDMUND's.

IT has a most charming inclosed country on the South and South-west, and on the North and North-west the most delicious champaign fields, extending themselves to Lynn, and that part of the county of Norfolk. The country on the East is partly open and partly inclosed. It is so pleasantly situated, the air so healthful, and commands such an extensive prospect, that it is called the Montpelier of England. On April the 11th 1608. there was a dreadful fire in this town, which destroyed one hundred and sixty dwelling-houses besides other buildings, to the value of sixty thousand pounds. This accident though terrible in itself, in all probability was followed by this agreeable circumstance, the present regularity of the streets, which now cut each other at right angles, and as the town stands upon an easy assent, greatly contribute to its beauty.

Leland, the antiquarian-royal of England, who flourished in the reign of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and died in 1552, gives this description of the town and monastery: "A city more neatly seated "the sun never saw, so curiously doth it hang upon "a gentle descent, with a little river on the East "side, nor a monastery more noble, whether one con- "siders it's endowments, largeness, or unparallel'd "magnificence. One might even think the monas- "tery alone a city; so many gates it has (some "whereof are brass) so many towers, and a church,

" than which nothing can be more magnificent; as " appendages to which, there are three more of admi- " rable beauty and workmanſhip in the ſame church- " yard." Now there are but two churches entire, St. Mary's and St. James's, and the ruins of St. Edmunds*, the principal church in the monaſtery, which is ſuppoſed to have been one of the grandeſt Gothic ſtructures in Europe.

The abbey which was once ſo illuſtrious, was firſt built by Sigebert King of the Eaſt Angles, ſoon after chriſtianity was planted here by Felix the Burgundian, and being finiſhed, King Sigebert, about the year 638 retired into it, and ſecluded himſelf from all temporal affairs.

St. Edmund from whom this town takes its name, was murthered by the Danes, near Hoxne about the year 870, but not buried here till 903. On this account, and through the ſuperſtition of that age, the revenue of the abbey increaſed prodigiouſly, and the monks greedy to ſwallow all the prey, and under various pretences ſecluded all the ſeculars, and filled their places, with thoſe of their own order the Benedictines: this they effected about the year 1020, in the 4th year of King Canute, who then laid the foundation of a more magnificent church, to the honor of this Martyr; the former in which his remains had

* A very curious model of this church is to be ſeen at Mr. Tillot's, on the Angel-hill: It is ten feet long, five feet wide, and a proportionate height, containing 300 niches, and 280 windows, adorned with images and other Gothic figures. The model of St. Edmund's-ſhrine is ornamented with images and crowns gilt, as in its original ſtate, and there are twelve chapels which belonged to this once magnificent church.

been depoſited being but a wooden building, or, at beſt, covered with wood. The expence of this fabrick was raiſed by an annual tax of 4d. an acre on all ploughed land in Suffolk and Norfolk. It was finiſhed in about twelve years, and conſecrated by Othelneth, or Agelnorth, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and dedicated to Chriſt, St. Mary and St. Edmund.

Uvius, prior of Hulm was conſecrated the firſt abbot, 1020, He firſt encompaſſed the abbey, and a part, if not the whole, with a wall and ditch, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen in many places. Thus was the grandeur of this abbey begun: its abbots were made parliamentary barons, and its wealth yearly increaſed, until its final diſſolution by Henry VIII. when its yearly revenues amounted to 2,336l. 16s. and the plate, bells, lead, timber, &c. yielded 5000 marks to the King. There were ſeveral Hoſpitals belonging to the abbey, the moſt famous of which was that of St. Savior's, within the North-gate, in which the parliament met in Henry the VIth's time; and it was here that Humphrey Duke of Glouceſter was murdered at the inſtigation of the monks, by the hand of Pole, then Duke of Suffolk.

The civil government of the town is now lodged in the hands of an alderman, who is a chief magiſtrate, a recorder, twelve capital burgeſſes, and twenty-four common burgeſſes; who have the ſole right of chuſing their own repreſentatives in parliament.

Inſtead of the many chapels and Oratories which were formerly in this town, there are now only two magnificent and ſtately churches, ſtanding in the ſame church-yard: The one dedicated to St. Mary, is

139 feet long by 67 feet and a half broad, and the chancel of it is 74 by 68: The roof of the nave of St. Mary's church is truly magnificent: There is a fine aſcent of ſix ſteps to the altar, on the North ſide of which is the tomb of Mary Queen of France, daughter of Henry VII, and afterwards married to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. This Queen of France was buried in the great church of the monaſtery, and was removed after the diſſolution of it into Mary's church; her body is covered with lead, reſembling an human ſhape, and on her breaſt is inſcribed, "Mary Queen of France, 1533." Her tomb was not only ſimple and unadorned, but for a long ſeries of years entirely neglected. It was even without any inſcription till the year 1758, when a gentleman of the town, out of a pious regard for antiquity, and eſpecially for ſo valuable a poſſeſſion, had the tomb repaired at his own expence, and a marble tablet inſerted into it.

The other Church dedicated to St. James, was finiſhed in the reign of Edward VI. who was himſelf a contributor to it, as appears from an inſcription in the church: It is 137 feet long by 69 feet wide, the chancel is 56 by 27 feet; at the Weſt end of the South aile are two large monuments erected to the memory of James Reynolds, Lord chief Baron of the Exchequer, and his Lady, who were buried here. In this church is an organ lately erected, and a library convenient enough, but which has no curioſities, except, a M.S. of Bede's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and Demetrius Chalcondyla's Edition of Homer.

The Steeple of the church of St. James, and the abbey-gate, are buildings which muſt excite the at-

tention of the curious: the former was anciently the grand Portal, that led to the great church of the monaſtery; the arches of the tower are all round of a Saxon form, and ſeem to be much older than Henry Third's time. The abbey-gate, which conducted you to the private court of the abot is a maſterpiece of Gothic architecture; it was built in the reign of Richard the Second, the Townſmen having demoliſhed the former gate in his grandfather's time, upon a quarrel with the monks: The inſide of it is adorned with the arms of Holland, Duke of Exeter, and of Edward the Confeſſor, who was the favourite Saint of Richard II.

In both churches there were formerly great numbers of inſcriptions and effigies engraved on braſs, but they were ſcandalouſly torn off and ſold, in 1644, for private emolument, by the church-wardens. Nor at the diſſolution of the abbey, could theſe churches eſcape the plunder of the great men who were in authority under the godly prince, King Edward VI. for they ſwept from the altars of them about 480l. worth of plate, and other valuable ornaments.

On the 20th of February, 1772, ſome workmen who were employed in the ruins of the abbey digging for ſtone, found a leaden coffin, made after the ancient cuſtom, exactly the ſhape of the body. This had been incloſed in an oak caſe, which by the length of time was decayed, but the lead remained quite perfect, and encloſed an embalmed body, as freſh and perfect as at the time of its interment; the nails on the fingers and toes as perfect as when living, and the hair of the head a cheſnut brown, with ſome mixture

mixture of grey ones. The corpſe was done up in a pickle, and the face wrapped up in a ſear-cloth. A ſurgeon in the neighbourhood was ſent for, who made an inciſion into the breaſt, and declared the fleſh cut as firm as in a living ſubject, and there was even an appearance of blood. At this time the corpſe was not the leaſt noiſome, but being expoſed to the air it preſently became putrid and offenſive. The body was cut and mangled, the ſkull was ſawed in pieces, where the brain ſeemed waſted indeed, but perfectly incloſed in its proper membrance, the cheeks likewiſe were cut through, and his arms cut off and carried away.

It was ſoon found that the coffin contained the remains of Thomas Beaufort, third ſon of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, by his third Ducheſs Lady Catherine Swinford. He was by his half-brother, King Henry VI. created Duke of Exeter, Knight of the Garter, Admiral and Governor of Calais, and in 1410, Lord High Chancellor of England, created Earl of Perth in Normandy, and Earl of Dorſet, in England. He led the rear guard at the battle of Agincourt, valiantly defended the Harfleur againſt the French, was guardian to Henry VI. and dying at Eaſt Greenwich, Jan. 1, 1427, was (as he had in his will directed) interred in the abbey church of Bury St. Edmund's near his Ducheſs, at the entrance of the chapel of our lady, cloſe to the wall on the North ſide of the choir. His monument was demoliſhed with the reſt of that grand building, at the diſſolution, in 1540.

The labourers, for the ſake of the lead, which they ſold for about twenty ſhillings, ſtript the body of its coffin,

coffin, throwing it promiſcuouſly among the rubbiſh; but upon diſcovering whoſe it was, the mangled remains were incloſed in a ſtrong oak coffin, and buried near the large North-eaſt pillar which formerly aſſiſted to ſupport the the belfry.

This Prince was grandſon to the victorious King Edward III.—Every humane and ſenſible mind reflects with horror upon the ſavage indecency with which the remains of this Prince has been treated.

In this monaſtery were interred twelve of the ancient royal family.

The reſt of the public buildings are the guild-hall, the grammar-ſchool endowed by King Edward VI. the market-croſs, the wool-hall, and the ſhire-houſe; nor muſt we omit the butchery.

The free grammar ſchool, founded by King Edward VI. was originally in the Eaſtgate ſtreet, but being inconvenient there, it was removed into the North-gate ſtreet, and rebuilt by contributions, but King Edward bears the name of the founder ſtill. His buſt ſtands over the door in front, and under his arms at the upper end of the ſchool, is this inſcription:

EDWARDUS Sextus poſuit, virtutis alumnis.
Gratis dice puer, regia namque ſchola eſt.

The church-gate, a noble Saxon ſtructure, formerly the entrance to the great church of the abbey; but ſince its diſſolution, has been made uſe of as a

ſteeple

ſteeple to St. James's church. 'Tis very evident it was not firſt intended for that purpoſe, by its antiquity, and diſtance from the body of the church. Between them there is a coffee-houſe.

In the church-yard is Clopton's hoſpital, an uniform and handſome building.

Oppoſite to the hoſpital is the houſe of the late John Earl of Briſtol, now the property of the Rev. Dr. Mandeville.

Near this houſe is the ſhire-hall, or ſeſſions-houſe, lately built, in which are held the aſſizes for the county.

The Guild-hall gives name to the ſtreet in which it ſtands. It is very ancient, but has been lately much improved, and in part of it great alterations are made. The town ſeſſions are held here, corporation members choſen, &c.

The market-croſs is a ſpacious and lofty building. The upper part is converted into a theatre, uſed only during the great fair by the Norwich Comedians.

Oppoſite the croſs in the ſame ſquare, ſtand the new ſhambles, built with free-ſtone, in 1761, at the expence of John Earl of Briſtol, Ambaſſador at the court of Spain.

On the Hog-hill, or beaſt-market, ſtands the common Bridewell, formerly a Jewiſh ſynagogue, built of flint and free-ſtone.

At the Reformation there were five hoſpitals, one college, called Jeſus College, in college-ſtreet, which is now converted into a workhouſe, fifteen chapels, whoſe

whoſe names and places where they ſtood are ſtill known, though the buildings have been immemorially deſtroyed, together with a hermitage at Weſtgate, and thirteen other chapels, whoſe places are not known, from the many alterations that time, fire, and other accidents have made in this town; ſo that there have been above forty churches and chapels in all, and moſt of them amply endowed, as appears from the value of the firſt fruits and tenths, which afforded maintenance as well as employment for forty or fifty clergymen, under a dean and archdeacon, who officiated in the ſeveral churches, colleges, chapels, and hoſpitals.

There are two market-days, Wedneſdays and Saturdays; the chief market is on Wedneſday, which is very well ſupplied with all manner of proviſions. There are alſo three annual fairs; the firſt on Eaſter Tueſday; the ſecond for three days before the feaſt of St. Matthew, Sept. 21, and three days after; but this is uſually protracted to an uncertain length, for the diverſion of the nobility and Gentry that reſort to it: The third is on St. Edmund's Day, Nov. 20.

Bury is 70 miles from London, and 42 from Norwich.

IPSWICH.

THE ſpot on which Ipſwich ſtands is ſo happily ſituated, that it could not fail of inviting inhabitants to ſettle here, ſoon after this corner of the Iſland was peopled. To ſtrangers who enter the town, either by what is now the London road, or by the Yarmouth

mouth road, it ſeems to ſtand low: But when a traveller approaches the town by the ancient London road, which was over Cattiwade and Bourn Bridges, upon Wherſtead-hill, he views it to more advantage; ſituate, as in fact it is, on the ſide of a hill, with a South aſpect, declining by a gradual and eaſy deſcent to the Quay, where the foot of it is waſhed by the Orwell. The ſoil is moſt healthy; it is ſand, crag, or gravel. The hills which riſe above it to the North and Eaſt, contribute greatly to the convenience of it; not only as they ſhelter the town from thoſe bleak and inclement winds, but as they are well ſtored with ſprings of moſt excellent water. The ſprings from Caldwell-hills flow in ſuch abundance, that though the greater part of the town is ſupplied from them, they conſtantly run waſte in what is called St. Hellen's and St. Margaret's waſh; and thoſe that riſe in or near Chriſt-church park, though they likewiſe ſupply many houſes with water, do as conſtantly run waſte, down Brook-ſtreet. Theſe laſt are of ſtill far greater uſe; for the large ponds at Chriſt-church, continually repleniſhed by them, through the benevolence and humanity of the owner, are always let out on any emergency; and therefore may be conſidered, as perpetual reſervoirs, depoſited there by Providence, to ſecure and protect the town from the dreadful ravages of fire.

As ſeveral other towns upon the neighbouring coaſt, viz. Yarmouth, Aldborough, and Orford, take their names from their ſituation near the mouths of their reſpective rivers; ſo the town of Ipſwich has its name from being ſeated where the freſh

river Gippen or Gipping empties itſelf into the Orwell. It is ſpelt in Domeſday, Gyppeſwid, Gyppeſwiz, Gyppewycus, Gyppewic; afterwards, by dropping the Guttural, it was written Yppyſwyche; and then, as our Spelling improved, by leaving out the ſuperfluous letters, Ipſwich *

The names of the freſh and ſalt river have lately been confounded, inſomuch that Mr. Kirby was unwarily led to call the freſh river the Orwell; but their names are plainly diſtinct. The ſalt river, or to ſpeak more properly, that branch or arm of the ſea which flows up to Ipſwich, is called the Orwell, probably from its ſpacious and commodious Haven or harbour. Some think this was the place that the Danes ſailed up A. D. 1016, when they had a deſign upon the kingdom of Mercia. "The Saxon "annals call it Arwan; and as it may not be un-"reaſonable to ſuppoſe the true name of this har-"bour may be Arwell; ſo do we find on one ſide "of it Harwich, and on the other Arwerton." †

It is certain, Henry the ſon of King Henry II. who was crowned in his father's life-time, when he conſpired againſt his father, landed here with ſoldiers from Flanders; and, taking Hugh Bigod with him, marched from hence to Norwich. Here Iſabel, wife of King Edward II. landed from France, when ſhe drove her

* As to the idle ſtory of a Pagan King Ippus, having built the town, and called it by his own name; ſince no hiſtory mentions any ſuch perſon, and Domeſday-book calls it otherwiſe, that muſt be conſidered, as merely fabulous.

† Addit. to Cambden.

her husband into Wales.* And the XX. of Edward II. [1327] Sir J. Howard had a commission to raise five hundred men in Norfolk and Suffolk, and conduct them to the port of Orwell, from thence to go to sea against the French. †

And the Earl of Lancaster, XIV. of Edward III. had an assignment of ten ships to transport his horse from this port of Orwell to Flanders; so that we need not multiply proofs to shew that this haven and branch of the sea is called the Orwell. As to the fresh river Gipping, it has three fountain-heads; one rises at or near the little village of Gipping by Mendlesham, to which it gives name. ‡ Another head rises near Wetherden; and the third near Rattlesden. These two last rivulets unite with the other at Stow-market; and there the Gipping, thus supplied, becomes more respectable. It is true, the Orwell is sometimes called the Orwell or Gipping, because the Gipping discharges itself into it at Ipswich; but the fresh river Gipping, cannot with any propriety be called the Orwell, because it is no part of the haven: § The Thames may as well be called the Swin.

* Lambard's Dict.

† Dug'd. Bar. II. 260.

‡ For here you have a river, with a village at one head, and a large town at the mouth of it, and the same names common to all three, for Gippeswic is Gippes-town; and as rivers flowed before towns or houses were built, it is in the nature of the thing, more reasonable to suppose, that the river gave name to the town and the village, than that either of them gave name to the river.

§ One of our Correspondents, to whom we are much obliged, hath urged a conjecture, that anciently there was at the mouth of this

Ipſwich ſtrictly ſpeaking, that is, within the gates, was not of very large extent. It was incloſed with a rampart and ditch, which was broken down by the Danes, when they pillaged the town twice within the ſpace of ten years, about the years of our Lord 991, and 1000. But this fortification was repaired and renewed in the fifth year of King John. †

There are not the leaſt remains of more than three of the gates now ſtanding; but, it is certain, there were more. For in the ancient Partition of the town into

this haven, (which he ſuppoſes to have been much farther out towards the ſea) a large town called Orwell, which he thinks was long ſince demoliſhed by the Danes, and then ſwallowed up by the ſea. But if there had been any ſuch town, the Danes could only burn and deſtroy the buildings; the land and ſoil would remain, notwithſtanding all that they could do. And though it is certain the ſea hath made great encroachments upon this coaſt, thoſe encroachments have been gradually and ſlowly; and therefore, as Domeſday-book makes no mention of any ſuch town, we may be ſure there was none when that was made; and if it had been deſtroyed ſo lately as the conjecture ſuppoſes, ſome notice would have been taken of the place where it ſtood. And though the word Orwell is ſometimes uſed in ſuch a manner, as may ſeem rather to denote a town than a river, it appears by the corporation books, that by the port of Orwell was meant the town of Ipſwich, in the time of King Edward the Third, And therefore Geoffrey Chaucer, in the Prologue to his Merchant's Tale, intended Ipſwich by that word; who ſaith,

" He would the ſea were kept for any thing
" Betwixt Middleburgh § and Orwell,
" Well could he in Exchange Sheldes ſell."

For theſe reaſons we cannot lay much ſtreſs on this conjecture.

† Ipſwich Domeſday.

§ Middleburgh had at that time a ſtaple for wool.

into four letes or wards, as two of theſe were calle Northgate-lete and Weſtgate-lete, ſo the two others were called Eaſtgate-lete and Southgate-lete. *

We read likewiſe of Loſe-gate, which ſtood at the ford through the ſalt river, by what is now the Houſe of Mr. Trotman. Though the rampart hath in many places been broken through, and in ſome entirely levelled, there are ſtill conſiderable remains of it; and it is eaſily traced from the bowling-green garden (or grey-friars walk) with a road on each ſide of it, to the Weſt, or St. Matthew's gate. †

* Eaſt-gate-lete reached from North-gate to the Stone-croſs in Brook-ſtreet, called St. Lewis croſs; ſo down Tankard-ſtreet, till you come to the common ditch next the Friers-preachers wall, with Carr-ſtreet [Croſs-keys] Thingſted [or St. Margaret's Green, and the lane leading to Little Bolton] and Caldwell [or St. Hellen's] ſtreet. Weſtgate-lete from Northgate by the Archdeacon's houſe, till you come to the corner of the ſtreet leading from Brook-ſtreet to the Fiſh-market, and ſo by the ſame market [which was the Eaſt end of St. Lawrence church-yard, i. e. in White-hart lane] on the right-hand to the farther corner of Walter Cobb's [St. Lawrence Conduit-houſe] and ſo to the Cornhill, on the North ſide of the ſtreet, till you come at the Weſt-gate, with the ſuburbs without the gate. Southgate lete from Weſt-gate on one ſide of the high-ſtreet till you come at St. Michael's church [the town-hall] and ſo upon the right hand on one part of the ſtreet till you come to the Wouiforms-lane, in the pariſh of St. Peter, almoſt againſt the Weſt end of the ſaid church-yard. North-gate-lete [contains] all the reſt of the town, with the ſuburbs beyond ſtoke bridge, and beſide the Quay with St. Clement's ſtreet.---Ipſw. Domeſday.

† This Gate was rebuilt and made a gaol in the time of King Henry VI. at the voluntary expence of John de Caldwell, Bailiff and Portman. In the Will of Walter Velwet, dated 1 January, 1458,

From hence to Bull-gate, facing Weſtgate-ſtreet, it is levelled, and the ground built upon. But from this to North-gate, and ſo to the end of Croſs-key-ſtreet, it is almoſt entire. It is alſo viſible at the back of the houſes on the Weſt-ſide of St. Margaret's waſh; and again in the yard of Chriſt's hoſpital; ſo that all the pariſhes of St. Auſtin, St. Clement, and St. Hellen, and great part of the pariſhes of St. Margaret and St. Matthew, were not included within the gates; and theſe are accordingly called in old writings, the ſuburbs of Ipſwich.

But if we conſider the borough in a larger ſenſe, as including not only the town with its ſuburbs, but the four hamlets of Stoke-hall, Brooks-hall, Wikes-ufford, and Wikes-biſhop, which comprehends the whole precincts and liberties of the borough, the extent of it is very conſiderable. For it reaches from Eaſt to Weſt, that is, from the place on Ruſhmore common, where the bounds of the liberties running paſt Ruſhmere-Hall-gate, and along the other lane croſs the Wood-bridge road oppoſite to the gallows; to that place in Whitton-ſtreet, where the bounds come out of the lane leading from Bramford, croſs the Norwich and Bury road, and then go into the lane leading to Whitton church, the diſtance is better than four miles. In like manner, from the North to South,

1458, is this bequeſt, Item lego ad fabricationem unius Pontis inter Capellam Beatæ Mariæ et § Domini Regis cum aliquis alius fabricari velit, aut fabricari faciat------

§ The word here omitted was obſcure, but thought to be PRISONAM.

South, or near it; that is, from that place beyond Weſterfield green, where the bounds enter the road leading from Witneſham to Ipſwich, and ſo to Bournbridge; it is about the ſame diſtance: But if, inſtead of going to the Weſt of the Orwell, you go from the aforeſaid place through St. Clement's ſtreet on the Eaſt-ſide of it to Donham-bridge by John's Neſs, * the diſtance is greater.

The civil government of the town is veſted in two bailiffs, a high-ſteward, a recorder, twelve portmen, of whom four are juſtices of the peace; a town-clerk; twenty-four chief conſtables, of whom two are coroners; and the twelve ſeniors are headboroughs; a treaſurer and two chamberlains, to collect the revenues of the town.

The borough ſends two members to parliament, who are elected by the burgeſſes at large, in number between 600 and 700.

Nine churches are mentioned in Domeſday-book, as ſtanding in the Conqueror's time: There are now 6.

The trade of this town formerly conſiſted chiefly of the manufacture of broad cloth, by which many large fortunes were raiſed. But about the middle of the laſt century the manufactory began to decline, and at length totally ceaſed, and burthened the town with a vaſt number of poor. From hence it happened, that many of the better ſort of houſes were for a long

* This is the place where his Majeſty's ſhip the Hampſhire was built: It is now commonly called John's Neſs, but in the old Perambulation-journals King's Neſs; which two Names put together make it King John's Neſs.

long time empty; and Ipſwich incurred the cenſure of being *a Town without people*. The cauſe of this deſertion having ceaſed, the agreeableneſs of the town invited new-comers to ſettle here; and the number of inhabitants is ſo much increaſed, that within fifty years the rents are advanced more than fifty *per cent.* and more middling houſes are daily wanted.

The chief trade is at preſent in corn; the malting trade is very extenſive and one hundred and fifty ſail of ſhips belong to this port.

Here are five market days, Tueſdays and Thurſdays for butcher's meat, Wedneſdays and Fridays for fiſh; and Saturday is a general market-day for all ſorts of proviſions, cattle, &c.

Here are five fairs; one on Holy-rood-day, O. S. where much buſineſs is done in the two articles of butter and cheeſe. One on St. George's day O. S. for toys and lean cattle, chiefly home-bred. St. James's, July 25, now not worth mentioning: And two fairs for cattle on May 18 and 19, and Auguſt 22 and 23; at the laſt of which vaſt numbers of lambs are conſtantly ſold, to the amount of eighty, ninety, or ſometimes one hundred thouſand.

In this town there are five charity ſchools in which 116 boys, and twenty-four girls, are educated, clothed and fitted out for ſervice, or bound out to ſome low trades.

SUDBURY,

STANDS upon the Stour, which is navigable for barges from Maningtree to this town. It was anciently called South-burgh, as Norwich is ſaid to

have been called North-burgh. It is a very ancient town; and at preſent conſiſts of three pariſhes, having three beautiful and large pariſh churches; St. Gregory's St. Peter's, and All Saints. This town was one of the firſt places where King Edward III. put the Flemings whom he brought into England from the Netherlands, to teach the Engliſh to manufacture their own wool, which has been carried to great extent, in the manufactory of Baize, Says, and other coarſe kind of woollens, but this is now much upon the decline, and the town is conſequently burdened by a very numerous poor

It is a town-corporate, governed by a mayor, ſix aldermen, twenty-four capital burgeſſes, and other inferior officers. It has divers privileges, and ſends two members to parliament. His Grace the Duke of Grafton takes the title of baron from this place.

Simon Sudbury, who was archbiſhop of Canterbury A. D. 1375, and beheaded by the rabble in Wat Tyler's inſurrection, was a native of this town: He built the upper end of St. Gregory's church; founded a college where his father's houſe ſtood, and endowed it ſo well that it was of the value of 122l. 18s. per ann. when it was ſuppreſſed. He is alſo ſaid by Leland, with John de Chertſey to have founded a priory here of the order of St. Auſtin; though Weaver aſcribes it to one Baldwin of Shipling (Shimpling perhaps) and Mabil his wife.

WOODBRIDGE

TOOK its name from a Wooden bridge built over a hollow way, to make a communication between two parks ſeparated by the road which leads by Wood-

bridge market-place towards Ipſwich. At the foot of the hill from this hollow way, about a ſtone's-throw from where the bridge might ſtand, is a houſe, which at this day retains the name of the dry-bridge. The river Deben, on which this town is ſituated, diſcharges itſelf into the ſea about ten miles below it, and is navigable up to the town. Here are two quays, the common quay where the chief imports and exports are, and where the fine Woodbridge ſalt is made; and above this is the lime-kiln quay, where formerly the Ludlow man of war was built. Some years ſince there was another dock below the common quay, where the Kingsfiſher man of war was built; but this is now ſhut from the river by a mud wall, and almoſt filled up.

The church and ſteeple are beautiful buildings, the former is ſaid to be founded by John Lord Segrave. On the South-ſide of the church ſtood a priory of black canons, founded by Sir Hugh Rous, or Ruſus, as Weaver calls him, to which one Hanford was a conſiderable benefactor. It was valued at 50l. 3s. 5d½. per ann. and granted in 33 Henry VIII. to Sir John Wingfield and Dorothy his wife. It is a good old ſeat, now the Eſtate of the Rev. Thomas Carthew. The town traded much in ſack-cloth; the chief manufacture now is ſalt. It has a pretty good market on Wedneſdays. This was granted in the reign of King Henry III. There are two fairs yearly, on March 25, and September 21. In the midſt of the market-place is the ſhire-hall, where the quarter-ſeſſions for the liberty of St. Etheldred are holden; under which is the corn-croſs. The market-place

is

is clean and well-built, and ſo is the ſtone-ſtreet, ſo called becauſe it was the only part of the town which was paved. But the ſtreet called the thorough-fare, as being ſituated in the road from Ipſwich to Yarmouth, is now likewiſe well paved, and kept ſo clean that it will tempt the ſubſtantial inhabitants to build and dwell there.

Here is a free grammar-ſchool for ten boys, and an alms-houſe for thirteen poor men and three women.

NEW-MARKET,

AT the extremity of the county, is a well-built thorough-fare town, conſiſting chiefly of one long ſtreet, ſo ſituated that the North-ſide of the ſtreet is in Suffolk, and the South-ſide in Cambridgeſhire. There are two churches, St. Mary's in Suffolk, and All-Saints in Cambridgeſhire. His Majeſty has a houſe here for his reſidence during the races; and there are many neat modern houſes built by noblemen and gentlemen; and ſeveral good inns, where, though the uſe of figures is pretty well underſtood, the accommodations in general, are excellent, and, they who on a plan of œconomy, or in expectation of better entertainment, go thirteen miles farther towards London, rather than ſtop here, will be much diſappointed.

There are two annual fairs, one on the Tueſday in whitſun-week; the other October 28. Here is alſo a good market on Tueſdays; and a free-ſchool, which was endowed by King Charles II. The town is ſupported not by merchandiſe or manufactures of any kind, but by its ſituation upon a conſiderable road,

and by the company which frequent the horſe-races on the neighbouring heath.

About two miles Weſt, of the town is the Devil's-dyke, by the vulgar ſo called, who readily aſcribe to him what they cannot account for. It is alſo called Reche-dyke, from a little market-town at the beginning of it. From Reche it croſſes the heath near to Stickworth. It was formerly the boundary between the Eaſt-Angles and the Mercians; and is now the boundary between the Biſhopricks of Norwich and Ely. It is uncertain who was the founder of ſo great a work; ſome aſcribe it to King Canute, but that cannot be true; for Abbo, who mentioned it, died before Canute began his reign: Beſides the purpoſe for which he is ſaid to have done it, was far from being equivalent to the expence of ſuch a work, viz. as a mark beyond which the King's purveyors were not to come towards Bury. It is moſt probable, it was caſt up in the reign of King Edmund; for Matthew Florilegus declares, that the battle againſt Ethelwolf was fought between St. Edmund's two ditches. The other ditch is about five miles farther towards Cambridge, now called ſeven-mile-dyke; formerly fleam dyke.

THOMAS CANDISH, Eſq. the ſecond Engliſhman who circumnavigated the world formerly lived at Grimſton-hall, in the pariſh of Trimly St. Martin, in this county. There are two Ilexes ſtill ſtanding at Grimſton-hall, which are ſaid to have been planted by him. This gallant officer, fitted out three ſhips, at his own expence, againſt the Spaniards, viz. the Deſire, burden 120 tons; the Content,

tent, of 60 tons; and the Hugh Gallant, a bark of 40 tons. On board theſe ſhips he had no more than one hundred and twenty-three hands, men and boys. With this ſmall and inconſiderable force, he ſailed from Plymouth, 21 July, 1586. In February following he paſſed through the ſtraits of Magellan, and entered the South-ſeas, where he plundered and burnt the towns of Paita, Puna, Aquapulco, Nativid-ad, Acatler, and ſeveral other on the coaſts of Chili and Peru, with great ſucceſs. After which he attacked the St. Anna, a large Aquapulco ſhip of 700 tons. Before this, he had ſunk the bark at the iſland of Puna, for want of hands to man her; and it does not appear that the Content came up, ſo as to have any ſhare in the engagement: In his own ſhip, the Deſire, he had not at the moſt, above ſixty men; yet, with theſe he attempted to board the St. Anna; and though he was twice repulſed, at the third attack he took her; with the loſs of only two men killed, and five wounded. What loſs the enemy ſuſtained, is not ſaid; but Capt. Candiſh ſet one hundred and ninety-one priſoners on ſhore at Puerto Seguro, and brought off ſeven with him, to ſerve as pilots, linguiſts, &c. He took in this prize one hundred and twenty-two thouſand pezos of gold, each pezo being of the value of eight ſhillings; beſides a great quantity of other rich merchandize. After this he touched at the Philippine Iſlands, and returned home by the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

The ſucceſs of this voyage encouraged our Trimley Hero to make a ſecond attempt with a larger force.

Accordingly he departed from Plymouth, with five ſhips 26th Auguſt 1591, on a like expedition. But in this he failed; for we are ſorry to add, that after paſſing the ſtraits of Magellan a ſecond time, on 20 May 1592, he was parted from his fleet in the night, and was never heard of ſince.

A LIST

A LIST *of the Palaces, chief Seats and Curioſities of* ENGLAND, *moſt worthy the Traveller's Notice.*

CORNWAL. Mount Edgecumbe, a fine ſeat of Lord Edgecumbe's, ſituate on the promontory called the Ramhead, a noted ſea-mark.

DORSETSHIRE. Corſe caſtle, in the iſle of Purbec: it was partly demoliſhed in the time of the civil wars, but the ruins ſtill retain great marks of its ſtrength and grandeur.

Eaſtbury, the ſeat of the late Lord Melcombe, near Blandford, in the pariſh of Cunfield.

Winburn St. Giles, near Cranborne, the ſeat of the Earl of Shafteſbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE. Bath 14 miles from Briſtol, and 107 from London. The two ſeaſons here are Spring and Autumn; the Spring begins in April and ends in June; the Autumn with September, and laſts till February.—Prior park is near this city, the ſeat of the late great and good Ralph Allen, Eſq.

Chedder, near Uxbridge, famed for the fineſt cheeſe in the world, except the Parmaſan. Above this town there is a chaſm of a mile long, called Chedder Cliffs, between two tremendous rocks, with hollows awful and ſurpriſing, of near three hundred feet high.

WILTS. Saliſbury, 84 miles from London, one of the moſt delightful and pleaſant cities in the kingdom, uniformly laid out in chequers, with rivulets

flowing through the ſtreets, which are ſpacious and clean; its ſituation is beautiful, ſurrounded with an open, healthy ſporting country, abounding with noblemens and gentlemens ſeats. The cathedral is eſteemed one of the moſt elegant Gothic ſtructures in the world; its ſpire is many feet higher than the croſs on the top of St. Paul's in London.

Wilton, the county town, and ſeat of the Earl of Pembroke, an ancient building on the ruins of an old monaſtery, beautifully ſituate, and finely watered. This elegant ſeat may be conſidered as a perfect repoſitory of curious antique ſtatues, buſtos and paintings, ſcarcely to be equalled in Europe.

Stonehenge, ſeven miles N. W. of Saliſbury, reckoned one of the wonders of this kingdom, which has filled the beholders with aſtoniſhment, and attracted the admiration of all ages. It is ſuppoſed to have been a grand temple of the Britiſh Druids.

Berkshire. Windſor town, caſtle, chapel, terrace, and parks, 21 miles from London, ſituate on the river Thames.

Surry. Richmond, 12 miles from London, remarkable for its beautiful ſituation, royal palace and gardens.

Kent. Chatham the completeſt navel arſenal in the world, 30 miles from London.

Tunbridge Wells, five miles from Tunbridge, 34 from London, much frequented on account of its mineral waters.

Woolwich, nine miles from London, is the mother dock of the Royal navy.

Greenwich,

Greenwich, five miles from London, where is the moſt magnificent hoſpital in the world for decayed ſeamen.

Chelſea, two miles from London, remarkable for its hoſpital for wounded and ſuperannuated ſoldiers, and Ranelagh houſe and gardens for the entertainment of the public.

Hampton court, twelve miles from London, a ſumptuous palace, founded by Cardinal Wolſey.

BEDFORDSHIRE. Woburn-abbey, 44 miles from London, a noble palace of the Duke of Bedford's.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Earl Temple's ſeat at Stowe, where are the moſt magnificent gardens in England.

OXFORDSHIRE. Blenheim houſe, a ſtately palace, at Woodſtock, ſix miles from Oxford, the ſeat of the Duke of Marlborough.

Hanwel park, near Banbury, the ſeat of Sir Jonathan Cope, where is a clock that moves by water, and ſhews the hour by the riſe of a new gilded ſun for every hour.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Badmington Magna, the Duke of Beaufort's ſeat.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Duke of Grafton's ſeat, eight miles from Northampton.

Duke of Montague's ſeat, built after a model of the palace at Verſailles, twelve miles from Northampton. The gardens belonging to this ſeat contain 90 acres of ground, adorned with ſtatues, urns, fountains, avaries, canals, wilderneſſes, and terraces, with a fine caſcade and river running through the whole.

The Earl of Exeter's, at Burleigh, near Stamford, one of the greateſt ſtructures in England, and finely adorned.

The Earl of Northampton's, at Caſtle-Aſhby, ſix miles from Northampton.

The Earl of Suſſex's, at Eaſton Manduit, near Wellingborough.

Earl of Cardigan's, at Dean, 18 miles from Northampton.

Lord Sondes's, at Rockingham Caſtle, originally built by William the Conqueror.

The Earl of Halifax's, at Horton, near Northampton.

The Earl of Weſtmoreland's, at Apethorp, near Oundle.

The Earl of Peterborough's, at Drayton, ſixteen miles from Northampton.

The Earl of Pomfret's, at Eaſton.

Viſcount Spencer's, at Althorp, four miles from Northampton.

Earl of Stafford's, at Boughton, two miles from Northampton.

Earl of Exeter's, at Woodthorp, near Harborough.

Earl of Peterborough's at Thrapſton, ſixteen miles from Northampton.

Lord Carbery's, at Laxton.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. Earl of Sandwich's, at Henchenbrooke priory.

Earl of Lincoln's, at Overton Longvill, three miles from Peterborough.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. The town and Univerſity of Cambridge, 52 miles from London.

The

The Duke of Bedford's ſeat, at Thorney Abbey, near Cambridge.

Earl of Godolphin's, at Gogmagog hills, ditto.

Earl of Hardwick's, at Wimple, formerly Lord Orford's.

Lord Viſcount Irwin's, Erxning, near Newmarket.

SUFFOLK. The Duke of Grafton's ſeat, at Euſton-hall, three miles from Thetford.

Earl of Briſtol's, at Ickworth park, two miles from Bury.

Earl of Cornwallis's, at Culforth, four miles from Bury.

Earl of Rochford's at Eaſton.

LINCOLNSHIRE. Lincoln, 128 miles from London, anciently called Nicol. Here is the fineſt great bell in England, called tom of Lincoln, near five tons weight, and will hold 242 gallons.

Duke of Rutland's, at Belvoir caſtle, near Grantham.

Duke of Ancaſter's, at Grimſthorp.

Earl of Lincoln's, at Lempringham, ten miles from Grantham.

Earl of Winchelſea's, at Burley on the Hill, near Okeham.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Nottingham 122 miles from London, one of the neateſt places in England, near which are ſaid to be more gentlemens ſeats than in any other place. In the Duke of Newcaſtle's park there is a ledge of perpendicular rocks, hewn into a church, houſes, chambers, dove-houſes, &c.

Earl of Cheſterfield's ſeat, at Shelford Abbey, five miles from Nottingham.

DERBYSHIRE.

Derbyshire. The black mountains, called the Peak. an eminence abounding with many wonderful curioſities, reduced to ſeven, viz. Chatſworth houſe, the magnificent palace of the Duke of Devonſhire. 2. The Mamtor, or Mother tower. 3. Elden hole, a terrible chaſm in the ſide of a mountain. 4. Buxton wells. 5. Tides wells. 6. Poole's hole. In this cavity, which is above a quarter of a mile long, and of a conſiderable height, not unlike the roof of a cathedral, are many ſurpriſing repreſentations, both of nature and art, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the rock. 7. The Devil's Arſe or Peak's Arſe, a cavern under a ſteep hill near Caſtletown.

In an iſland of the Derwent, facing Derby, is a famous machine, erected in 1734, by the late Sir Thomas Lambe, for the manufacture of ſilk; the model of which he brought from Italy at the hazard of his life. It contains 26,586 wheels; by which machinery one hand-mill twiſts as much ſilk as could be done before by 53 perſons.

Duke of Rutland's, at Huddon hall.

Duke of Dorſet's at Croxhall.

Earl of Cheſterfield's, at Bretby.

Earl of Ferrers's, at Shirley.

Lord Scarſdale's, at Keddleſtone hall.

Yorkſhire. Harrogate, famous for medicinal ſprings of various ſorts, which, though near together, yet are very different in their operations and qualities.

Leeds, 14 miles from Halifax, famous for the woollen manufactory carried on, and one of the largeſt

largeſt and moſt flouriſhing towns in the county.

Near Kirkles, ſix miles from Halifax, is the monument of the famous Robin Hood, with an inſcription on it.

Beverley, eight miles from Hull, remarkable for its pleaſant ſituation, and great plenty of all the neceſſaries of life. The minſter here is one of the moſt elegant churches in England, few cathedrals exceeding it.

Scarborough, 43 miles from York, 222 from London, an ancient (not large) but well built ſea-port town, of good trade, and much benefited by the great number of perſons that reſort to it every year to drink the waters of the chalybeat ſpring. Here are elegant accommodations for the company, and aſſemblies, concerts, and balls as at Bath and Tunbridge.

The principal ſeats in this county are, Sheffield Manor; the Duke of Norfolk's. Wentworth caſtle, the Earl of Strafford's, two miles from Barnſley.

Sandbeck, near Tickill, Earl of Scarborough's.

Wentworth, near Rotherham, the Marquis of Rockingham's.

Studley, Mr. Auditor Aiſlabie's, where is a park, or rather garden, which art and nature have joined to render one of the moſt delightful ſpots in England.

Londerſburgh, Lord Burlington's.

Caſtle Howard, near Malton, Earl of Carliſle's.

Hornby caſtle, near Richmond, Earl of Holderneſs's.

COUNTY PALATINE of DURHAM. Bilcheſter, where are large ruins of walls, Roman coins, called Bilcheſter Pennies, with inſcriptions, ſeals, urns, and other

other marks of antiquity, have been dug up in numbers.

NORTHUMBERLAND. The chief ſeats are, the Duke of Northumberland's, at Alnwick.

The Earl of Carliſle's at Morpeth caſtle.

The Earl of Tankerville's, at Chillingham.

Sir Walter Blacket's, at Newcaſtle.

CUMBERLAND. Bullneſs at the utmoſt limits of the province of Britain. Here Antoninus began his itinerary. A mile to the North of this place begins the famous Picts wall. In this are more Roman antiquities than in any other county in England.

The chief ſeats in this county are, the Duke of Norfolk's, at Drumburg caſtle.—Earl of Carliſle's, at Naworth.—Earl of Suſſex's, at Kirk Oſwald, 13 miles from Carliſle.

WESTMORELAND. The chief ſeats are, the Earl of Thanets, at Pendragon caſtle, 12 miles from Appleby.—Earl of Derby's, at Beltham caſtle.—Sir James Lowther's, at Lowther hall.

LANCASHIRE. Lancaſter 233 miles from London, a ſea-port with a harbour and cuſtom-houſe. The caſtle here is eſteemed one of the faireſt monuments of antiquity in the kingdom.

Preſton, 18 miles from Lancaſter, 211 from London, a beautiful place, which, for its ſituation, delightful eminence, handſome ſtreets, and variety of company in and near it, is eſteemed one of the prettieſt retreats in England.

Mancheſter, 181 miles from London, Here is the beſt trade carried on of any town in the North, and

ſurpaſſes

ſurpaſſes all thereabouts in buildings, manufactures, ſpacious market-place, and colleges. As the Hague, in Holland, is called the moſt magnificent village in Europe, ſo Mancheſter may, with equal propriety, be ſaid to be the greateſt village in England; the chief magiſtrate being only a conſtable or headborough, though it is more populous than York, and many other cities in England.

The principal ſeats in this county are the Duke of Hamilton's, at Aſhton hall. Lord Willoughby's, at Stow place at Worſley.—Lord Viſcount Molineux's, at Croxteth hall.

CHESHIRE. Cheſter the county town, commonly called Weſt Cheſter, is 182 miles from London, a large, fine, and well built city, full of wealthy inhabitants, who drive a very conſiderable trade. This county is noted for cheeſe, of which, it is ſaid London takes off 14,000 tons annually.

The chief ſeats are, the Earl of Cholmondely's, at Cholmondely hall.—Lord Delamere's, at Dunham-maſſey.—Earl of Barrymore's, at Rook-ſavage.—Earl of Dyſert's, at Woodhay, five miles from Nantwich.—Lord Groſvenor's at Eaton, near Cheſter.

STAFFORDSHIRE. Dudley caſtle, four miles from Wolverhampton, which ſtands on a high mountain, cut out of a rock, with a lofty tower on it, whence is a very fine proſpect. In the hall of the caſtle is a table of one entire oak plank, 17 yards in length, and a yard in breadth.

Litchfield, a city, 119 miles from London. Here are three churches and a cathedral, which is a noble ſtructure, its portico or front ſcarcely to be paralleled in England.

The chief ſeats in this county are, the D. of Bridgewater's, at Newborough.—Earl of Berkſhire's at Elford.—Earl of Uxbridge's, at Beaudeſert.—Earl of Dartmouth's, at Sandwell.—Earl of Stamford's, at Enfield hall.---Earl Gower's, at Trentham.---Lord Chetwynd's, at Ingeſtree.

SHROPSHIRE. Shrewſbury the county town, 157 miles from London, delightfully ſituate on the river Severn. Here is one of the fineſt walks in England, for beauty and extent.

Bridgenorth, 135 miles from London, a large romantic town of great trade, one part of which riſes ſixty yards from the banks of the river Severn.

White Ladies, in the pariſh of Tonge, on the Eaſt ſide of the county, noted for being the ſhelter of King Charles II. after his defeat at Worceſter; and was hence conducted to the neighbouring grove of Boſcobel, where he hid himſelf in an oak, which tree is now incloſed by a brick wall.

The chief ſeats in this county are, the Duke of Kingſton's, at Toney-caſtle.---Earl of Shrewſbury's, at Pepper-mill.---Earl of Stafford's, at Sheffnal.---Lord Kilmurrays, at Shenton hall.---Earl Powis's, at Ockley park.---Lord Craven's, at Stoke, near Wenlock; and many others which we have not room to mention.

ISLE of ANGLESEA. The only ſeat of note in this iſland, is that of Lord Viſcount Bulkeley, ſituate on the declivity of a hill, near Beaumaris, whence is an elegant proſpect.

BRITISH MUSEUM

INDEX.

An Alphabetical LIST of the TOWNS in the County of NORFOLK, ſhewing the different Hundreds in which they lie, and their Diſtance in Meaſured and Computed Miles from the City of NORWICH.

Thoſe with a * are Market-Towns.

Towns.	Hun.	M.
ACLE	Wals.	11
Alburgh	Ears.	15
Alby	S.Erp.	14
Aldeby	Clav.	16
Aldborough	S.Erp.	15
Alderford	Eyns.	8
Alpington	Lod.	9
Althorpe	Gall.	24
Appleton	Fr. L.	33
Anmer	Fr. L.	30
Antingham	N.Erp	14
Arminghall	Hens.	3
Armingland	S.Erp.	13
Aſhby	W.Fl.	13
Aſhby	Lod.	8
Aſhill	Way.	20
Aſhmenhaugh	Tuns.	8
Aſhwelthorpe	Dep.	8
Aſhwicken	Fr. L.	31
Aſlacton	Dep.	12
*ATTLEBOROUGH	Shrop.	15
Attlebridge	Tav.	8
*AYLESHAM	S.Erp.	11
Aylmerton	N.Erp	18
Babingly	Fr. L.	33
Baconſthorpe	S.Erp.	18
Bacton	Tuns.	16
Bagthorpe	Gall.	28
Bale or Bathley	Holt	21
Banham	Guilt.	16
Banningham	S.Erp.	12
Barford	Fore.	5
Barmer	Gall.	28
Barney	N.Gr.	24
Barnham Broome	Fore.	10
Barningham (Little)	S.Erp.	15
Barningham (Northwood)	N.Erp	16
Barningham (Town)	N.Erp	17
Barton Bendiſh	Clac.	30
Barton Turf	Tunſ.	10
Barwick	Smith	28
Baſham (Eaſt)	Gall.	23
Baſham (North)	Gall.	24
Baſham (Weſt)	Gall.	24
Baſſingham	N.Erp	17
Baſtwick	W.Fl.	13
Bawburgh	Fore.	5
Bawdeſwell	Lyns.	12
Bawſey	Fr. L.	24
Bayfield	Holt	20
Beckham (Eaſt)	N.Erp.	19
Beckham (Weſt)	S. Erp.	18
Bedingham	Lod.	12
Beechamwell	Clac.	38
Beeſton	Laun.	20
Beeſton	Tav.	4
Beeſton St. Laurence	Tunſ.	10
Beeſton Regis	N. Erp	20
Beetley	Laun.	20
Beighton	Wals.	10
Belaugh	S. Erp.	7
Bergh Apton	Clav.	7
Beſtthorpe	Shrop.	12
Bexwell	Clac.	35
Billingford	Ears.	18
Billingford	Eynſ.	14
Billockby	W. Fl.	12
Bilney (Eaſt)	Laun.	21
Bilney (Weſt)	Fr. L.	30
Binham	N. Gr.	23
Bintry	Eynſ.	18
Bircham (Great)	Smith.	31
Bircham Newton	Smith.	29
Bircham Tofts	Smith.	29
Bittering	Laun.	22
Bixley	Henſ.	3
Blakeney	Holt.	24
Blickling	S. Erp.	12
Blofield	Blo.	6
Blo-Norton	Guilt.	21
Bodham	Holt	19
Bodney	S. Gr.	23
Booton	S. Erp.	11
Boughton	Clac.	31
Bowthorpe	Fore.	4
Bracon Aſh	Hum.	6
Bradenham (Eaſt)	S. Gr.	16
Bradenham (Weſt)	S. Gr.	17

Towns.	Hun.	M.
Bradfield	Tunſ.	16
Bradiſton	Blo.	6
Bramerton	Henſ.	5
Brampton	S.Erp.	9
Brancaſter	Smith.	31
Brandiſton	Eynſ.	9
Brandon Little	Fore.	9
Breccles	Way.	18
Brettenham	Shrop.	22
Bridgeham	Shrop.	21
Briningham	Holt	19
Brinton	Holt	19
Briſley	Laun.	19
Briſſingham	Diſs	18
Briſton	Holt	17
Brockdiſh	Earſ.	22
Bromehill	Grim.	24
Bromeſthorpe	Gall.	24
Broome	Lod.	13
Brooke	Clav.	6
Brundall	Blo.	7
Brunſtead	Hap.	13
Buckenham	Blo.	9
*Buckenham New	Shrop.	17
Buckenham Old	Shrop.	17
Buckenham Tofts	Grim.	23
Bunwel	Dep.	14
Burlingham North	Blo.	9
Burlingham South	Blo.	9
Burlingham St. Andrew	Blo.	9
Burgh	Holt	18
Burgh St. Peter	Clav.	14
Burgh	W. Fl.	13
Burgh	S. Erp.	10
Burnham Depdale	Bro.	29
Burnham Norton	Bro.	29
Burnham Overy	Bro.	29
Burnham Thorpe	Bro.	29
Burnham Ulph and Sutton	Bro.	32
*Burnham Weſtgate	Bro.	32
Burſton	Diſs	15
Buxton	S. Erp.	8
Caiſter	E. Fl.	18
Caiſter	Henſ.	3
Caldecote	S. Gr.	25
Calthorpe	S. Erp.	13
Cantley	Blo.	10
Carbroke	Way.	17
Carleton	Lod.	8
Carleton Eaſt	Hum.	7
Carleton Forehoe	Fore.	5
Carleton Rode	Dep.	12
Caſtle Acre	Fr. L.	27
*Caſtle Riſing	Fr. L.	35
Caſton	Way.	17
Catfield	Hap.	14
Catton	Tav.	2
Cawſton	S. Erp.	11
Chedgrave	Lod.	10
Choſeley	Smith.	32
Claxton	Lod.	7
Clenchwarton	Fr. M.	38
Cley	Holt	25
Clippeſby	W. Fl.	14
Cockley Cley	S. Gr.	25
Cockthorpe	N. Gr.	23
Colby	S. Erp.	10
Colkirk	Laun.	20
Colney	Hum.	3
Coltiſhall	S. Erp.	8
Colton	Fore.	7
Colveſton	Grim.	26
Congham	Fr. L.	31
Corpuſtey	S. Erp.	16
Coſteſey	Fore.	4
Coſton	Fore.	8
Cranwich	Grim.	27
Cranworth	Mit.	15
Creak North	Bro.	27
Creak South	Bro.	27
Creſſingham Great	S. Gr.	22
Creſſingham Little	S. Gr.	23
Crimpleſham	Clac.	38
Cringleford	Hum.	2
Cromer	N.Erp.	22
Croſtwick	Tav.	13
Croſtwick	Tunſ.	6
Crownthorpe	Fore.	10
Croxton	Grim.	25
Croxton	Gall.	21
Darſingham	Fr. L.	35
Dalling Field	N. Gr.	22
Dalling Wood	Eynſ.	14
Deepham	Fore.	11
Denver	Clac.	40
Denton	Earſ.	17
*Dereham Eaſt	Mit.	16
Dereham Weſt	Clac.	38

Towns.	Hun.	M.	Towns.	Hun.	M.
Dickleburgh	Diſs	18	Freethorpe	Blo.	11
Dilham	Tunſ.	12	Frenze	Diſs	17
Dillington	Laun.	17	Frettenham	Tav.	6
*Diſs	Diſs	22	Fring	Smith.	33
Ditchingham	Lod.	12	Fritton	Dep.	11
Docking	Smith.	31	Fulmondeſton	Gall.	19
Doughton	Gall.	20	Fundenhall	Dep.	9
*Downham	Clac.	41	Garboldiſham	Guilt.	20
Drayton	Tav.	4	Garveſton	Mit.	12
Dudlington	S. Gr.	26	Gaſthorpe	Guilt.	21
Dunham Great	Laun.	21	Gately	Laun.	18
Dunham Little	Laun.	22	Gateſend	Gall.	25
Dunſton	Hum.	3	Gayton	Fr. L.	29
Dunton	Gall.	20	Gayton Thorpe	Fr. L.	29
Earſham	Earſ.	13	Gaywood	Fr. L.	35
Eaſton	Fore.	6	Geldeſtone	Clav.	14
Eccles	Shrop.	17	Gillingham All Saints	Clav.	16
Eccles	Hap.	16	Gillingham St. Mary	Clav.	16
Edgefield	Holt.	19	Gimingham	N.Erp.	17
Edingthorpe	Tunſ.	15	Giſſing	Diſs	16
Egmere	N. Gr.	27	Glanford	Holt	21
Ellingham	Clav.	14	Godwick	Laun.	20
Ellingham Great	Shrop.	14	Gooderſtone	S. Gr.	28
Ellingham Little	Way.	14	Greſham	N.Erp.	18
Elmham North	Laun.	18	Greſſenhall	Laun.	18
Elſing	Eynſ.	13	Grimſton	Fr. L.	31
Emneth	Fr. M.	33	Griſton	Way.	17
Erpingham	S. Erp.	14	Gueſtwick	Eynſ.	14
*Fakenham	Gall.	25	Guiſt	Eynſ.	16
Felbridge	N.Erp.	18	Gunthorpe	Holt	24
Felmingham	Tunſ.	13	Gunton	N.Erp.	16
Felthorpe	Tav.	7	Hackford	Fore.	11
Feltwell	Grim.	22	Hackford	Eynſ.	11
Fersfield	Diſs	17	Hadiſcoe	Clav.	15
Filby	E. Fl.	17	Hadiſcoe Thorpe	Clav.	16
Fincham	Clac.	35	Hales	Clav.	11
Fiſhley	Wals.	10	Halvergate	Wals.	13
Flitcham	Fr. L.	32	Hanworth	N.Erp.	14
Flordon	Hum.	7	Happiſburgh	Hap.	19
Fordham	Clac.	36	Hapton	Dep.	9
Forncet St. Mary	Dep.	11	Hardingham	Mit.	12
Forncet St. Peter	Dep.	12	Hardley	Lod.	13
Fouldon	S. Gr.	28	Hardwick	Dep.	11
Foulſham	Eynſ.	18	Hargham	Shrop.	18
Foxley	Eynſ.	15	*Harleſton	Earſ.	20
Framlingham Earl	Henſ.	4	*Harling Eaſt	Guilt.	20
Framlingham Pigott	Henſ.	4	Harling Weſt	Guilt.	23
Franſham Great	Laun.	21	Harpley	Fr. L.	27
Franſham Little	Laun.	22	Haſingham	Blo.	9

Towns.	Hun.	M.
Hauteboys Great	S Erp	8
Hauteboys Little	S Erp	8
Haynford	Tav	6
Heacham	Smith	33
Heckingham	Clav	13
Hedenham	Lod	13
Helhoughton	Gall	24
Helleſdon	Tav	2
Hellington	Lod	7
Hemeſby	W Fl	17
Hemlington	Walſ	8
Hempnall	Dep	10
Hempſtead	Holt	16
Hempton	Gall	22
Hemſtead	Hap	18
Herringby	E Fl	15
Hethel	Hum	6
Hetherſet	Hum	6
Hevingham	N Erp	8
Heveringland	Eynſ	9
Heydon	S Erp	15
Hickling	Hap	18
Hilburgh	S Gr	25
Hilgay	Clac	42
Hillington	Fr L	32
Hindolveſton	Eynſ	18
Hindringham	N Gr	21
*Hingham	Fore	15
Hockering	Mit	10
Hockham	Shrop	19
Hoekwold	Grim	29
Hoe	Laun	16
Holkham	N Gr	28
Holme	Clac	36
Holm Hale	S Gr	20
Holme next the Sea	Smith	36
*Holt	Holt	21
Holveſton	Henſ	5
Honing	Tunſ	14
Honingham	Fore	6
Horning	Tunſ	9
Horningtoft	Laun	19
Horſey	Hap	18
Horsford	Tav	4
Horſham St. Faith	Tav	4
Horſtead	Tav	7
Hoveton St. John	Tunſ	8
Hoveton St. Peter	Tunſ	9
Houghton	Gall	28

Towns.	Hun.	M.
Houghton	S Gr	23
Houghton	N Gr	21
Howe	Clav	6
Hunſtanton	Smith	39
Hunworth	Holt	18
Ickburgh	Grim	25
Illington	Shrop	19
Ingham	Hap	17
Ingoldſtorpe	Smith	35
Ingworth	S Erp	12
Intwood	Hum	3
Irſtead	Tunſ	11
Iſlington	Fr M	43
Itteringham	S Erp	14
Kelling	Holt	20
Kempſtone	Laun	20
Kenninghall	Guilt	19
Kerdiſtone	Eynſ	11
Keſwick	Hum	3
Ketteringham	Hum	6
Kettleſtone	Gall	20
Kilverſtone	Shrop	24
Kimberley	Fore	10
Kirby Bedon	Henſ	3
Kirby Cane	Clav	13
Kirſtead	Lod	7
Knapton	N Erp	16
Lammas	S Erp	10
Landgrave	Earſ	13
Langford	S Gr	25
Langham	Holt	21
Langley	Lod	9
Larling	Shrop	19
Leſſingham	Hap	15
Letheringſet	Holt	20
Letton	Mit	14
Lexham Eaſt	Laun	22
Lexham Weſt	Laun	23
Leziate	Fr L	22
Limpenhoe	Blo	11
Lingwood	Blo	8
Litcham	Laun	25
*Loddon	Lod	10
Longham	Laun	20
Lopham North	Guilt	18
Lopham South	Guilt	18
Ludham	Hap	15
Lynford	Grim	25
Lyng	Eynſ	11

Towns.	Hun.	M.
*Lynn Kings	Fr L	42
Lynn Weſt	Fr M	42
Mannington	S Erp	13
Marham	Clac	34
Marlingford	Fore	6
Marſham	S Erp	9
Martham	W Fl	17
Maſſingham Great	Fr L	25
Maſſingham Little	Fr L	26
Matlaſke	N Erp	15
Mattiſhall	Mit	11
Mattiſhall Bergh	Mit	10
Mawtby	E Fl	18
Melton Great	Hum	6
Melton Little	Hum	5
Melton Conſtable	Holt	18
Mendham	Earſ	20
Merkſhall	Hum	3
Merton	Way	19
Methwold	Grim	36
Metton	N Erp	17
Middleton	Fr L	36
Mileham	Laun	21
Mintlyn	Fr L	34
Morley St. Botolph	Fore	10
Morley St. Peter	Fore	11
Morſton	Holt	20
Morton	Eynſ	7
Moulton	Walſ	10
Moulton All Saints	Dep	13
Moulton St. Michael	Dep	13
Mourningthorpe	Dep	11
Mulbarton	Hum	6
Mundeſley	N Erp	17
Mundford	Grim	27
Mundham	Lod	10
Narborough	S Gr	28
Narford	S Gr	27
Neatiſhead	Tunſ	12
Necton	S Gr	21
Needham	Earſ	16
Newton St. Faiths	Tav	3
Newton Weſt	Fr L	38
Newton	S Gr	23
Newton Flotman	Hum	7
Northwold	Grim	36
Norton Pudding	Gall	20
Norton Subcorſe	Clav	14
Oby	W Fl	14
Ormeſby St. Margaret	E Fl	19
Ormeſby St. Michael	E Fl	19
Oſmundſton or Scole	Diſs	20
Overſtrand	N Erp	19
Ovington	Way	20
Oulton	S Erp	13
Outwell	Clac	39
Oxborough	S Gr	29
Oxnead	S Erp	9
Oxwick	Laun	20
Palgrave	S Gr	26
Palling	Hap	16
Panxworth	Wals	9
Paſtan	Tunſ	16
Patteſly	Laun	19
Penſthorpe	Gall	20
Pentney	Fr L	29
Pickenham North	S Gr	21
Pickenham South	S Gr	22
Plumſtead	N Erp	16
Plumſtead Great	Blo	4
Plumſtead Little	Blo	5
Poringland Great	Henſ	4
Poringland Little	Henſ	5
Poſtwick	Blo	4
Potter Heigham	Hap	16
Pulham St. Mary	Earſ	17
Pulham St. Mary Mag.	Earſ	17
Quarles	N Gr	25
Quiddenham	Guilt	17
Rackheath	Tav	4
Ranworth	Wal	10
Raveningham	Clav	15
Raynham Eaſt	Gall	25
Raynham Weſt	Gall	24
Raynham South	Gall	24
Reddenhall	Earſ	12
Reedham	Walſ	18
*Reepham	Eynſ	11
Repps	W Fl	14
Repps North	N Erp	18
Repps South	N Erp	17
Reymeſton	Mit	12
Riddleſworth	Guilt	18
Ridlington	Tunſ	15
Ringland	Eynſ	6
Ringſtead	Smith	36
Rockland	Henſ	6
Rockland All Saints	Shrop	14

Towns.	Hun.	M.
Rockland St. Andrew	Shrop	15
Rockland St. Peter	Way	15
Rollesby	W Fl	13
Roudham	Shrop	20
Rougham	Laun	24
Roughton	N Erp	16
Roxham	Clac	36
Roydon	Diss	18
Roydon	Fr L	30
Rudham East	Gall	26
Rudham West	Gall	26
Runcton Holme	Clac	36
Runcton North	Fr L	37
Runham	E Fl	16
Runhall	Fore	12
Runton	N Erp	20
Rushall	Earf	14
Rushford	Guilt	23
Ruston East	Hap	15
Ryburgh Great	Gall	18
Ryburgh Little	Gall	18
Ryston	Clac	38
Saham Toney	Way	20
Sall	Eynf	13
Salhouse	Tav	7
Salthouse	Holt	25
Sandringham	Fr L	34
Santon	Grim	27
Saxlingham	Holt	20
Saxlingham Nethergate	Henf	7
Saxlingham Thorpe	Henf	7
Saxthorpe	S Erp	15
Scarning	Laun	17
Scole	Diss	20
Sco Ruston	Tunf	12
Scottow	S Erp	10
Scoulton	Way	16
Scratby	E Fl	17
Sculthorpe	Gall	30
Sedgeford	Smith	34
Seething	Lod	9
Setchy	Fr L	38
Sharington	H lt	20
Shelfanger	Diss	18
Shelton	Dep	14
Sherford	Gall	23
Sheringham Upper	N Erp	20
Sheringham Lower	N Erp	21
Shernbourne	Smith	32
Shimpling	Diss	16
Shingham	Clac	29
Shipdam	Mit	19
Shottesham All Saints	Henf	6
Shottesham St. Mary	Henf	6
Shottesham St. Martin	Henf	6
Shouldham	Clac	36
Shouldham Thorpe	Clac	36
Shropham	Shrop	18
Sisland	Lod	10
Skeyton	S Erp	11
Sloley	Tunf	10
Smalburgh	Tunf	13
Snarehill	Guilt	30
Snetterton	Shrop	17
Snettisham	Smith	35
Snoring Great	N Gr	22
Snoring Little	Gall	21
Somerton East	W Fl	16
Somerton West	W Fl	16
Southacre	S Gr	24
Southbergh	Mit	18
Southrey	Clac	30
Southwood	Blo	11
Sparham	Eynf	14
Spixworth	Tav	4
Sporle	S Gr	26
Sprowston	Tav	3
Stalham	Hap	16
Stanfield	Laun	12
Stanford	Grim	29
Stanhoe	Smith	25
Stanninghall	Tav	6
Starston	Earf	17
Stibbard	Gall	17
Stifkey	N Gr	24
Stockton	Clav	15
Stody	Holt	18
Stoke Holy Crofs	Henf	5
Stoke Ferry	Clac	38
Stokefby	E Fl	18
Stow Bardolph	Clac	40
Stow Bedon	Way	13
Stratfet	Clac	36
Stratton St. Michael	Dep	11
Stratton St. Mary	Dep	10
Stratton Strawlefs	S Erp	7
Strumpfhaw	Blo	9
Sturton	Grim	20

Towns.	Hun.	M.
Suffield	N Erp	13
Surlingham	Henſ	5
Suſtead	N Erp	17
Sutton	Hap	17
*Swaffham	S Gr	28
Swafield	Tunſ	14
Swainſtorpe	Hum	4
Swannington	Eynſ	7
Swanton Abbots	S Erp	11
Swanton Morley	Laun	13
Swanton Novers	Holt	18
Swardeſton	Hum	4
Syderſtone	Gall	28
Syderſtrand	N Erp	18
Tacolneſton	Dep	11
Taſburgh	Dep	9
Tatterford	Gall	24
Tatterſet	Gall	24
Taverham	Tav	5
Terrington St. John	Fr M	48
Terrington St. Clement's	Fr M	46
Teſterton	Gall	19
Tharſton	Dep	10
Thelveton	Diſs	16
Themilthorpe	Eynſ	14
*Thetford	Shrop	30
Thirne	W Fl	13
Thompſon	Way	15
Thornage	Holt	18
Thornham	Smith	32
Thorpe Abbots	Earſ	17
Thorpe	Diſs	17
Thorpe	Clav	13
Thorpe	Blo	2
Thorpe Market	N Erp	15
Thorpland	Clac	22
Threxton	Way	15
Thrigby	E Fl	15
Thurgarton	N Erp	16
Thurlton	Clav	15
Thurning	Eynſ	15
Thurſford	N Gr	22
Thurton	Lod	8
Thuxton	Mit	11
Thwayte	Lod	11
Thwayte	S Erp	14
Tibbenham	Dep	13
Tilney St. Laurence	Fr M	44
Tilney All Saints	Fr M	44
Tilney with Iſlington	Fr M	43
Titchwell	Smith	33
Tittleſhall	Laun	22
Tivetſhall St. Margaret	Diſs	15
Tivetſhall St. Mary	Diſs	15
Toft Weſt	Grim	23
Toft Monks	Clav	14
Toftrees	Gall	20
Topcroft	Lod	12
Tottenhill	Clac	33
Tottington	Way	20
Trimingham	N Erp	17
Trowſe Newton	Henſ	1
Trunch	N Erp	16
Tuddenham Eaſt	Mit	9
Tuddenham North	Mit	12
Tunſtall	Walſ	11
Tunſtead	Tunſ	9
Tuttington	S Erp	14
Twiford	Eynſ	15
Upton	Walſ	10
Upwell	Clac	42
Waborne	Holt	25
Wacton All Saints	Dep	12
Wacton St. Mary	Dep	12
Walcote	Hap	16
Wallington	Clac	40
Walpole St. Peter	Fr M	43
Walpole St. Andrew	Fr M	43
*Walſham North	Tunſ	14
Walſham South	Walſ	10
Walſingham Old	N Gr	24
*Walſingham Little	N Gr	23
Walſoken	Fr M	43
Walton Eaſt	Fr L	43
Walton Weſt	Fr M	42
Warham	N Gr	30
Waterden	Bro	26
Warlington	Clac	42
*Watton	Way	17
Waxham	Hap	18
Weaſanham St. Peter	Laun	21
Weaſenham All Saints	Laun	22
Weeting	Grim	28
Welborne	Fore	9
Wellingham	Laun	22
Wellney	Clac	40
*Wells	N Gr	31
Wendling	Laun	18

Towns.	Hun.	M.	Towns.	Hun.	M.
Wereham	Clac	36	Witlingham	Henſ	3
Weſtacre	Fr L	26	Witton	Blo	5
Weſtfield	Mit	14	Witton	Tunſ	15
Weſton	Eynſ	8	Wiveton	Holt	25
Weſtwick	Tunſ	11	Wolferton	Fr L	36
Whetacre	Clav	17	Wolterton	S Erp	14
Whinbergh	Mit	13	Woodbaſtick	Walſ	10
Whiſſonſet	Laun	22	Woodnorton	Eynſ	14
Whitwel	Eynſ	11	Woodriſing	Mit	15
Wickhampton	Walſ	12	Woodton	Lod	10
Wicklewood	Fore	10	Wootton North	Fr L	36
Wickmere	S Erp	14	Wootton South	Fr L	36
Wiggenhall St. Mary	Fr M	28	Wormegay	Clac	36
Wiggenhall St. M. Mag.	Fr M	27	Worſtead	Tunſ	13
Wiggenhall St. Germain	Fr M	37	Worthing	Laun	14
Wiggenhall St. Peter	Fr M	38	Wortwell	Earſ	17
Wighton	N Gr	28	Wramplingham	Fore	7
Wiſby	Shrop	16	Wrenningham	Hum	7
Wilton	Grim	30	Wretham Eaſt	Shrop	20
Wimbotſham	Clac	38	Wretham Weſt	Shrop	22
Winch Eaſt	Fr L	38	Wretton	Clac	35
Winch Weſt	Fr L	38	Wroxham	Tav	6
Winfarthing	Diſs	18	*Wymondham	Fore	8
Winterton	W Fl	16	*Yarmouth	E Fl	22
Witchingham Great	Eynſ	10	Yaxham	Mit	13
Witchingham Little	Eynſ	9	Yelverton	Henſ	6

Names of the Hundreds in the County of Norfolk, as they are contracted in the foregoing Table.

Blo	for Blofield	Grim	for Grimſhoe
Bro	Brother Croſs	Guilt	Guiltcroſs
Clac	Clackcloſe	Hap	Happing
Clav	Clavering	Henſ	Henſtead
Dep	Depwade	Hum	Humbleyard
Earſ	Earſham	Laun	Launditch
N Erp	North Erpingham	Lod	Loddon
S Erp	South Erpingham	L Burgh	Lynn Burgh
Eynſ	Eynsford	Mit	Mitford
E Fl	Eaſt Flegg	Shrop	Shropham
W Fl	Weſt Flegg	Smith	Smithdon
Fore	Forehoe	Tav	Taverſham
Fr M	Freebridge Marſhland	T Burgh	Thetford Burgh
Fr L	Freebridge Lynn	Tunſ	Tunſtead
Gall	Gallow	Wals	Walſham
N Gr	North Greenhoe	Way	Wayland
S Gr	South Greenhoe	Y Burgh	Yarmouth Burgh